The Pictorial Times

Vol. V.—No. 114.] SATURDAY, MAY 17. 1845. [Price Sixpence.

MARRIAGE.

If there be one sign of the times more encouraging than another, it is the strong reaction we have witnessed against the debased and corrupt utilitarianism which served us so long for a philosophy, and claimed a voice in the solution of every moral question. The new school which appears in process of development, refers as a principle to that sense of duty whose dictates the finger of Divine Providence has written in no illegible characters on the heart of man — that sense of duty from which no man who has not, in the expressive language of Scripture, *hardened his heart*, can well escape.

True in itself, desirable for its results, this new philosophy — if we can style new that which was taught in the earliest antiquity — recommends itself to every thoughtful mind not beguiled by the logical fallacies which have so long pranked themselves in the garb of a principled morality. Under these circumstances, it becomes in some measure incumbent upon the public journalist, whose vocation it is to record, and, as far as may be, assist in the development of all changes promising good, to direct his attention occasionally to obtaining a just appreciation of the character of those duties whose stricter observance appears in course of being ensured. Indeed, the whole doctrine of morals includes within itself all political learning; and he who fancies he can know anything about politics whilst he divorces from his consideration the principles and dogmas of morality, shows clearly enough his knowledge of the subject is lamentably defective.

Here is a subject which closely hinges upon political speculations, without a proper attention to which all our political speculations must lack a firm foundation.

"Marriage," says Jeremy Taylor, "is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities, and churches, and heaven itself. Celibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in singularity; but marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labours and unites into societies and republics, and sends out colonies, and feeds the world with delicacies, and obeys their king, and keeps order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interest of mankind, and is that state of good things to which God hath designed the present constitution of the world."

It may be doubted whether, with all our boasted refinement, the relationship which is the result of marriage has been properly understood. Shakspeare says that

> Marriage is matter of more worth
> Than to be dealt in by attorneyship;

but in these our "costermonger days," matters of even higher "worth" are so "dealt in." Our bartering, huxtering spirit poisons the very roots of our morality. Olaus Magnus tells us that, among the Goths, men gave dowries for their brides, instead of receiving fortunes with them; and the object of this was, to prevent that insolence and pride which they considered must necessarily accompany riches on the woman's part. We understand these things better in England.

"Whatever may be the customs and laws of a country, women always give the tone to morals." This is the profound remark of Aimé Martin. Pierre Vidal is not less emphatic —

> If aught of goodness, or of grace,
> Be mine, *hers* be the glory;
> She led me on in wisdom's path,
> And set the light before me.

Even Plato, who did not rise to the height of the argument, finds the basis of his fancied republic in the Family; and Cicero distinctly assigns the sources of civilisation to the institution of Marriage. The ancients, although they did not understand the full extent of the power of women, were still sensible of its existence. It was said of Demosthenes, "The measures he hath meditated on for a year will be overturned in a day by a woman." By the old Roman law, none were admitted as witnesses who had not married, nor could an oath be administered to any others. In the distribution of his vast patronage, Julius Cæsar gave preference to the heads of families; indeed, Suetonius, if we mistake not, avers that only such experienced his bounty. Augustus was scarcely less severe; whilst we know that in the Spartan state celibacy was punished as a crime.

It is obvious that, until the character of female influence was modified by the institution of marriage, it was an influence as often fruitful of evil as of good. Marriage, putting out of view the sanction given to it by the Divine Founder of our religion, is an institution clearly resulting from the necessity of things — is, in fact, part of the scheme of moral government to which the whole world is subjected. Some of the Fathers of the Church, St. Augustin among them, and some of the Jurists, Grotius for example, have contended that, however forbidden by the divine law polygamy is not inconsistent with the law of nature; but this is an opinion which will not bear examination. Physical as well as moral considerations deny to it a leg to stand on.

Is it possible to conceive realised in a state, otherwise than that of monogamy, the noble conception of the poet —

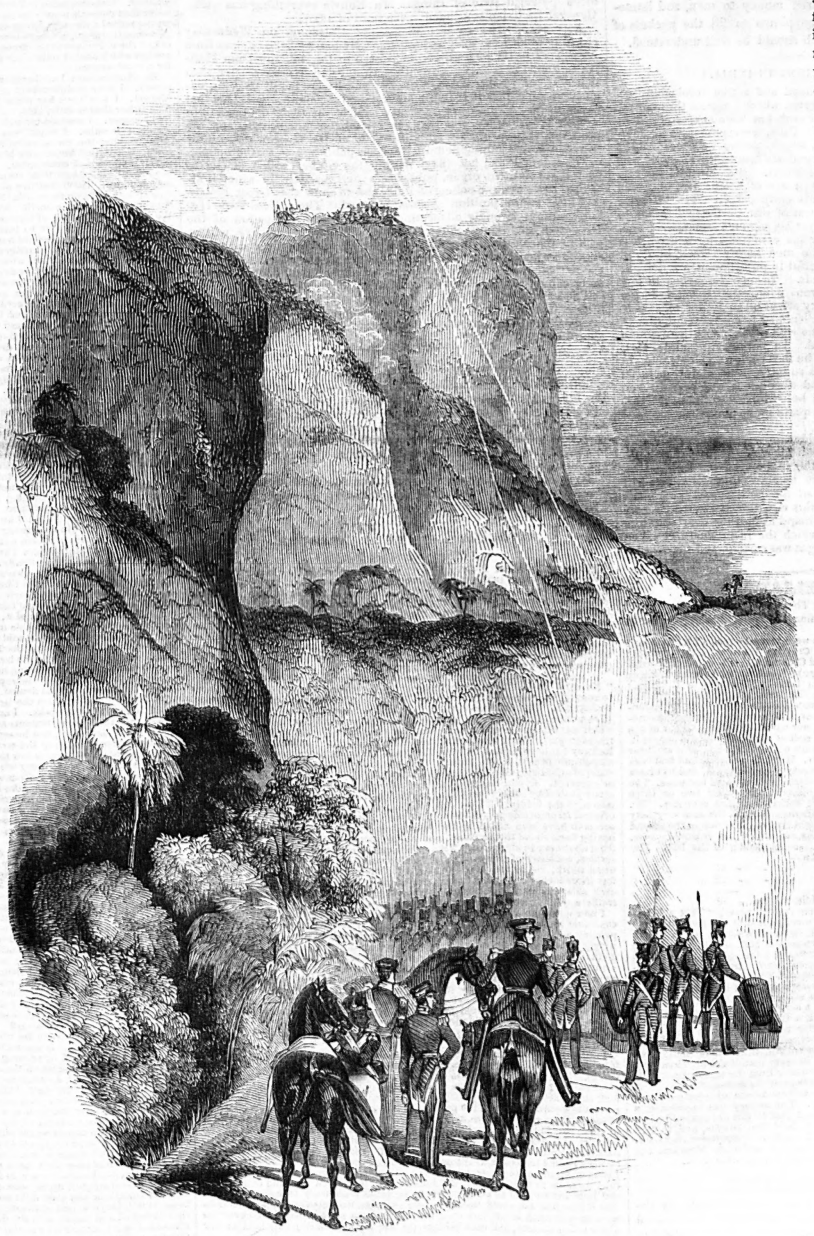
> A being breathing thoughtful breath,
> A traveller betwixt life and death,
> The reason fair, the temperate will,
> Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill:
> A perfect woman nobly planned
> To warm, to comfort, to command;
> And yet a spirit still and bright,
> With something of an angel light.

Oh, no! If such beings are to exist — if we are to be blessed with their influence — and is not our enjoyment of such blessings a portion of the great scheme of Nature? — it can be only through an institution whose end and purpose is

> —— to unite
> Betrothed hearts and hands.

It is therefore to be lamented that the institution is, amongst us, scarcely apprehended in its right spirit — that it is considered as a cold and formal treaty, in which pecuniary considerations occupy almost the most prominent place. Still more is it to be lamented that, for a matter of such vast moment, so little provision is made in our educational system.

It is well observed by the accomplished authoress of "Woman's Mission" — an admirable little work, to which we incidentally alluded last week, and which we have again strongly to recommend — that "if education be not a training for future duties, it is nothing. The ordinary lot of woman is to marry. Has anything in these educations prepared her to make a wise choice in marriage? — to be a mother? Have the duties of maternity, the nature of moral influence, been pointed out to her?" "How," again asks our authoress — "how can that [education] be wise which keeps love and its temptations,



GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S ATTACK ON THE ROBBERS OF KHELAT

maternity and its responsibilities, out of view? Who would believe that this love, so denounced, so guarded against, so carefully banished from the minds of young women, is the one principle on which their future happiness may be founded or wrecked?"

Conceive it possible to eradicate from the human heart one of its noblest passions, implanted for the holiest of ends, and subservient to the most exalted purpose — conceive it possible to trample out the last spark of the sacred fire, and your system is palpably wrong in its conception; but seeing that there exists what Lord Byron calls "a strong necessity for loving," all your efforts are impotent, or, indeed, if productive of any results, probably those results most to be deplored. You have not extinguished the flame, but you may have given it a mischievous direction.—*Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret.*

"Love," says Dr. South, "is of that active, restless nature, that it must of necessity exert itself; and, like fire, it is not a free agent to choose whether it will heat or not, but it streams forth by natural results and unavoidable emanations, so that it will fasten upon an inferior unsuitable object rather than none at all."

It is purposed, in throwing out these suggestions, to attract attention to the vast necessity of working radical changes in our educational systems, and especially those systems which profess to exist for the benefit of women.

Marriage is a subject that deserves the serious attention of the legislator, and will receive that attention from every legislator who has taken counsel of philosophy. Every thing which contributes to the improvement of the heart and the regulation of the affections, yields security to the State. Those who have children — the jewels of the good citizen — have given hostages to fortune. It is not by the side of the hearth of home that plots are hatched, or the conspirator finds ready welcome. But there are nourished sentiments of purest patriotism — there finds every social and political virtue a congenial dwelling.

What, then, shall we say of a legislation that in effect prohibits marriage — that sacrifices to the bullionist and man of money the interests of those whose successful industry would have enabled them to boast they had a home.

The morality which has preferred money to men, and immolated the prospects of individual happiness to fill the pockets of gold traffickers, is a morality which should be well understood.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDIA.

Few men possess a more determined and active resolution than Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, whose progress through the grades of the army up to his present rank has been characterised by stirring events on "flood and field." Bold, enterprising, and energetic, he is prompt in his decisions, which, having once formed, he promptly carries into effect. That endears him to the soldiers, who are not over-fond of dreamy deliberations. But Sir Charles also possesses good judgment, and the keen eye of a rifleman, in which branch of the army he commenced his early career. Hard service has rendered the whole art and business of war perfectly familiar to him, and, though not a young man, yet his vigour is unabated; and, without harrassing the troops under his command, he nevertheless carries everything before him. The men highly esteem him, for, though rigid in discipline, he is merciful in punishment, and delights in the encouragement of daring deeds. In private society he is a most pleasant, agreeable, and humorous companion, never suffering conversation to flag, and paying every attention to junior officers at his table. His stock of anecdotes, calculated to arouse emulation in the young mind, is unbounded, and he well understands the moment when they may be judiciously applied. In political principles he is a thorough out-and-out Radical, but he never allows a single thought to interfere with the duty he owes his country, as he plainly evinced during his command in the midland districts at the period when Chartism was in its most rabid state; but, whilst restraining the violent from exercising their destructive qualities, he nevertheless gained the esteem of all parties.

In India, Sir Charles has won golden opinions, and as governor of Scinde no man ever gave greater satisfaction. We last week published an account of his attack upon the robbers of the East, whom he has nearly extirpated; and we have no doubt that his efforts will be unceasing to promote the welfare of the natives, and the honour and interest of England. We have this week given a correct representation of the troops under his command assaulting the mountain position, 1000 feet in elevation, in which the marauders had taken shelter. After some desperate fighting it was carried, and the robbers made prisoners.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, May 15.

The Speaker took the chair for the first time after the Whitsuntide recess, at four o'clock.

Croydon Railway.—The following Bills were severally read a first time, and ordered to be committed:—London and Croydon Railway (Enlargement); London and Croydon Railway (Chatham and Gravesend); London and Croydon Railway (Maidstone, Ashford, and Tonbridge); London and Croydon Railway (Orpington Branch); London and Croydon Railway (Chatham to Chilham.) Mr. Spooner moved the second reading of the Birmingham, Gloucester, and Wolverhampton Railway Bill. Mr. Pakington said this was a bill for the extension of the London and Birmingham Railway, and he opposed the second reading. It was not merely on private grounds, nor would he ask any favour of the House, but on behalf of other landowners as well as himself, he should oppose it. This railway would pass for 2¼ miles through his own ground, and he would hear every engine from his drawing-room windows. When this scheme had first been brought forward, he had inquired of his surveyor respecting it, and had been informed that the standing orders had been violated in a hundred instances. The Bill had been proposed, and was then withdrawn, when after two or three months it was again brought forward by an entirely different company. Mr. Labouchere said that the Honourable Gentleman brought the case very fully and fairly before the House; but still he thought that his objection to the second reading of the bill, merely on account of the surprise which it would cause, should not induce the House to refuse the second reading of the Bill. The House then divided, when there appeared to be—

For the motion	41
Against it	22
Majority in favour of the motion	19

Royal College of Surgeons.—Mr. Wakley rose to move, "That a Select Committee be appointed, to inquire into the management of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; also, to investigate the circumstances which led to the grant of an additional charter to the council in 1843, and into the effects produced by the operation of that charter upon the interests and professional rank of the great body of the members of the college." And should that resolution be negatived, then to move the following:—"That in any charter which the Crown may be advised to grant for the incorporation of the general practitioners, those gentlemen are fully entitled to enjoy an equality of professional station with the newly-created fellows; that a deep and lasting injury would be inflicted on many thousands of scientific men if a College of General Practitioners were to be founded as an institution inferior to the College of Surgeons." The Hon. Member said he submitted the motion to the House in conformity with a great number of petitions which had been presented to the House from members of the College of Surgeons resident in every part of the kingdom, and in consequence of a great number of communications from the same body of gentlemen on the subject. This history of the College of Surgeons—the history of the conduct of the council rather—was characterised as one of injustice to the profession by the self-elected governing body. The college was founded by a charter granted in the year 1843, and from that year to this the council had on various occasions passed regulations extending their own powers, and, in fact, creating to themselves a monopoly of the most unjust and oppressive character. A motion was then made that the House be counted, and forty Members not being present, the House adjourned a few minutes before seven o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris Fortifications.—It appears from a report made by the committee on the Paris fortifications, that the total sum expended since their commencement in 1841 is 108,000,000f., about 4,000,000*l.*, and that 32,000,000 voted in addition to that sum by the Chamber, remain in the hands of the Government. The following is a brief outline of the report. It may be necessary to state that the metre is equal to rather more than thirty-nine inches, and that the continuous wall extends to fully twenty-three miles:—"The whole of the continuous wall is laid down, and amounts in length to 38,625 metres. The scarp has been commenced to the extent of 38,141 metres, and of this number 35 358 are completely finished. It will, therefore, be seen that the masonry of the circle is nearly complete. The fifteen advanced forts are all in course of construction. All of them have their escarpes finished and covered with their coping, with the single exception of the fort of Aubervilliers, which was not commenced till 1843, but which is also in a state of great forwardness. The counter-scarps in masonry have been commenced in the forts of Romanville, Noisy, Rosery, Nogent, Charenton, Ivry, Issy, and Mount Valerien, to the extent, in all, of 6334 metres, of which 5716 metres are completed. All the casemates of the forts are made, with the sole exception of that of Aubervilliers, which will be executed at the commencement of the approaching season. As regards the buildings with which the forts will be provided, twenty-two powder magazines have already been built and covered in, and two more are ready to be roofed. The interior of these magazines will not be completed till the last moment, in order that every precaution possible may be taken against damp. Four ball-proof barracks at Charenton and Mount Valerien are covered in. The one is already occupied, and the other can be so at any time. Thirteen other buildings, not proof, and intended as barracks for soldiers and officers, have also been finished in the different forts. Of these five are already occupied by the troops. Five other barracks have been commenced, and are in a forward state. The military roads on the right bank were completed last year, but on the left bank only those have been made which lead to the forts of Ivry, Bicetre, Montrogue, Vanvez, and Issy. The road from Monte Valerien to Suresenes is nearly finished, and will be in use in the course of the approaching season. The greatest number of workmen employed at any one time during the year 1844 on the fortifications was 11,518, of whom 5076 were military."

South America.—The Eliza, Captain Woolley, has arrived here (Liverpool) from Valparaiso. She brings papers from that quarter to the beginning of February. General Santa Anna continued at Chillan as a prisoner of state, but was expected to be released before long, at the intercession of the King of the French. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers Peru and Chili were making their trips regularly between Valparaiso and Callao, but the route to Panama had been interrupted by the discontinuance of the line of sailing packets established by the French government, and the British merchants were anxiously looking for two additional steamers to complete the line as originally intended, and by means of which the mails would reach London and Liverpool in fifty-five days. General Castillo had been elected to the presidency of Peru by a large majority, and that distracted country was looking forward to a more peaceful state of things. In Bolivia everything was quiet. General Ballivian continued at the head of affairs.

America.—The royal mail steamer Caledonia on Wednesday morning landed her mail and papers. By her we have advices from New York to the 30th ult., from Boston to the 1st, and from Halifax to the 3d inst. The news thus supplied is six days later than that received by the Great Western; and we are happy in being enabled to state that it is in the highest degree pacific. It is true that some of the newspapers are very violent in their denunciations against this country, but the general tone of the people, and the press too, is in favour of an adjustment of the Oregon dispute by negociation. Nothing definite has been published as to the opinion of President Polk; but the "Washington Globe," which is said to be the government organ, publishes a fierce article, in which it attempts to defend the policy of Polk, and to show that Great Britain is wrong in the position she has assumed. The "New York Herald" also is strongly advocating war, and the occupation of the Oregon at all hazards; but very little attention, we believe, will be paid to the opinions of a paper, of which the editor's character is despised wherever it is known. We believe we are safe in saying that the settlement of the Oregon question will, without doubt, be once more calmly confided to the care of amicable negociation.

The news from Mexico is important. The young republic, although it has not actually declared war against the United States, has assumed such an attitude as to render such an announcement almost certain.

IRELAND.

The Queen's Visit.—Dublin, May 12.—A letter addressed to the lord mayor by Sir James Graham was received this day, announcing that an early day after the Whitsuntide recess would be fixed by her Majesty for the reception of the deputation from the corporation of Dublin, with an address from that body on the subject of a royal visit to Ireland during the autumn. The lord mayor had left for London with the address.

The weekly meeting of the association was held as usual in the Conciliation Hall. The chair was taken by Wilson Gray, Esq. The rent was 420*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

THE CATASTROPHE AT YARMOUTH.

(From a Correspondent.)

Yarmouth.—When I arrived here, the suspension bridge was completely covered with water, so that I was unable to form any opinion of my own as to the construction or appearance of the bridge at the time of the fearful accident which so recently occurred. From that time up to the present I have been engaged in making inquiries as to the actual state and history of the bridge, and I have seen a model of it, which has been constructed by Mr. J. Thom, a very ingenious practical engineer of this town, from which I am enabled to state to you the following particulars, not vouching altogether for the precise accuracy of the figures which I use, and leaving your readers to judge of the correctness or otherwise of my calculations and deductions.

It seems that the suspension bridge (a view of which will be found in the "Pictorial Times" of Saturday last) across the river Bure was originally built to supply the necessity for a ferry, and that a very limited amount of traffic was anticipated. The carriage-way and footpath combined, therefore, were not above 16 feet wide (15 feet 6 inches, I believe, is near the truth), and so much of that width was devoted to pedestrians, that there was not sufficient space for two carriages to pass. Since the construction of the bridge the Yarmouth and Norwich Railway has been formed, and the Yarmouth terminus being made close to the suspension bridge, it was thought that the latter was not capable, in its then state, of affording sufficient accommodation for the increased traffic that might be expected. It was, therefore, determined to widen the structure, and that was accomplished by adding two platforms, one on each side of the chains and abutments, to the bridge. These platforms, as I understand, were secured to the original structure by means of iron clamps underneath, but no additional strength seems to have been added to the suspending power, no more suspending rods having been added to the chain, and no additional chains having been passed from abutment to abutment. These platforms, which were added as I have described, consisted of planks of about two inches and a quarter thick, and of the usual width, and by means of them an additional width of something like two feet three inches was added to each side of the bridge. This additional width on each side was then devoted to foot passengers, and the whole of the original traffic-way was given up to carriages and horses.

I now come more immediately to the accident. It is, I believe, invariably the case, that in suspension bridges the weight is supposed to press between the suspending powers, that is, between the chains supported by the abutments. Any weight upon the centre of the carriage road would press equally and perpendicularly upon each chain, but any weight upon the right hand side of the centre would press principally upon the right hand chain, and any weight upon the left hand side upon the left chain, though of course the nearer the weight to the point of suspension the greater the tendency to press it down. In the case of this suspension bridge, then, each abutment, with its own outside platform and one half of the carriage way would form, I contend, a kind of balance, of which the centre, or fulcrum, would be the abutment; and one chain and side of the bridge would be, so to speak, perfectly independent of the other chain and other side of the bridge.

I divide the bridge, then, into two balances, of which each abutment forms a fulcrum. One of these balances has no weight in either scale, and therefore stands. The other balance is in this position, viz. once scale (the newly erected platform) is 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 90 feet long, equal to 205 superficial square feet, and contains, I will suppose, as it was perfectly crowded, and I allow one person to each square foot, 205 people. The other scale of this balance (the half of the carriage way) contains about 300 people Now I take the average weight of these people thus disposed, half on one side and half on the other side of the fulcrum, at 7 stone, or 98lb., and I find that their whole weight would amount to something more than 22 tons; to this I add 2 tons for the new platform added on this side, and 4 tons for half the original carriage-way, suspending rods, &c., and I thus make the whole weight pressing perpendicularly upon this one chain or fulcrum to be 28 tons, which it did not sustain. This is an off-hand calculation, and I am anxious not to bind myself to its perfect accuracy in minute details. The bridge has, I am told, upon a former occasion, held many more persons than were upon it when it fell, but then the weight was equally distributed over the whole of the surface, and each balance (to use my old simile) only held its fair share.

In consequence of the refusal of the town-council to call in the aid of a professional man to assist the jury in their important investigation, the foreman and the most influential members of the jury who were determined that the inquir should be, as it deserved, full, fair, and impartial, decided upon addressing a memorial to Sir James Graham, in the hope that, as a Government engineer had been sent down in the Ashton-under-Line case, the same privilege might be acceded to this investigation.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—WEDNESDAY.

Mary Ann Phillips *v.* Peter Owen Worsley.—This was an action for a breach of promise of marriage. The declaration was in the usual form. The defendant pleaded first the general issue; secondly, that the plaintiff had had unlawful intercourse with one Edward Lucas Lowry; and thirdly, that she had conducted herself in an unbecoming manner with several other persons whom the plea named.

Mr. Crowder stated the case to the jury. This was an action which the plaintiff had been compelled to bring, not less for the vindication of her character from one of the foulest aspersions that could be cast upon a woman, than for a compensation in damages for a violation of that promise which the defendant had solemnly made her, and which he had broken in consequence of that aspersion. She had no alternative but to appear before a court of justice, or to consent that her character and her hopes in life should be blasted for ever. The mother of the plaintiff was now a person in a small way of business in the Dover Road, but she had once been in better circumstances in life. The father of the plaintiff was formerly the treasurer of Covent Garden Theatre, and with the money he had saved while in that occupation he first of all took a respectable public-house, called the Jew's Harp, near the Regent's Park, and afterwards the Swan Hotel, in Hungerford Market. Here it appeared that business did not prosper with him; and his children, as they grew up, had to seek various occupations, all of them not being such as he had originally expected to see them engaged in. The plaintiff had sisters; one of them had been married to a Mr. Jay, who kept the Railway Tavern, near London Bridge, and the plaintiff went to her sister's, and performed for some time the duties of barmaid there. But though performing those duties, she was in every respect treated as one of the family. Mr. Jay gave up that house, and the plaintiff afterwards went in the same capacity to the Marquis of Granby, kept by Mr. Doyle, in Chandos Street. Her education and manners were far beyond those required for a situation of that kind; her beauty was considerable, and she attracted the notice of the gentlemen who visited the house. One of them, a Mr. Ponder, had proposed himself as her husband; but his parents, on whom he was dependent, objected to his marrying, and the affair was therefore broken off. Another was the present defendant, who was his own master. The defendant was a saddler, carrying on business in South Audley Street. His father, who had before carried on that business, died, and left it to him, together with the house, and one-third share of a handsome property. The defendant, who had no person's wishes but his own to consult, proposed to the plaintiff and was accepted. Towards the end of last year, Mr. Jay, who now carried on the business of a coal merchant, visited the coal districts of the north, and the defendant accompanied him on his trip. This was in November. Many letters were written by the defendant to the plaintiff during this trip, which would be produced and read in evidence, which showed the relationship intended to be formed between the parties, and also proved the affection that then existed towards the plaintiff on the part of the defendant. The defendant had often objected to the plaintiff continuing at Mr. Doyle's, and it was arranged that she should quit her situation there. From some feeling or other, perhaps disappointment at losing her services, Mrs. Doyle entertained an unfriendly feeling towards her, and went to the defendant's sisters to communicate to them the fact that the plaintiff had been upon the stage. The defendant was made acquainted with it, but heard the plaintiff's explanation, and was satisfied, and continued to visit her. In the early part of February, however, he received communications from some person or other, and he then broke off his acquaintance with the plaintiff. She demanded to know the author of the slander — he refused to divulge that person's name; he took upon himself the responsibility, and now put on the record those scandalous statements affecting the character of the plaintiff. She was, therefore, forced to come into court and vindicate her character. She defied the defendant to the proof of those pleas, and looked with confidence to a verdict which should relieve her from an unjust imputation and compensate her for a cruel wrong.

Mr. Charles Jay: I am brother-in-law to the plaintiff. I married one of her sisters. I am a coal merchant at Blackwall, and a fishmonger at Hungerford Market. I first knew her when her father kept the Swan public-house there. The father died in July, 1844. Plaintiff has four sisters, the elder married and two younger. I married my wife from the Swan Tavern. I lodged there about eighteen months. Plaintiff was about sixteen or seventeen when I married. After leaving the Swan, plaintiff's father kept the Railway Tavern in Southwark. I had that house after him. At the death of the father the family was not in such good circumstances. Mr. Doyle first mentioned to me defendant's proposal. Defendant then mentioned it, and said he wanted an honourable acquaintance. He visited her at my house on the Sundays when she had the opportunity of being there. In November, 1844, I was about to make a trip to the coal country in the north. He asked to accompany me. This is my diary. We returned on the 6th of December. He frequently spoke of his attachment to plaintiff, and wished her to leave Doyle's situation. He thought she was too good for the situation, and did not like the annoyances she was subject to. She did leave that situation. I offered to allow her to live with me till she was married. He was much pleased with the offer. She did come to my house, and he used to visit her nearly every day as her intended husband. About Christmas time something was said by him as to her having been engaged at a theatre. He said he had mentioned it to her, and that he was perfectly satisfied. He said he was his own master, and should not consult his sisters. She acknowledged having been at the theatres, and he was perfectly satisfied on the subject. On the 12th of February I first heard that he had discontinued his visits. That was a Wednesday. On the preceding Wednesday he had been at my house. On the Sunday before that he had driven her to his own house, where he resides with his sisters. When I heard of his discontinuing his visits I wrote to him. He came. I asked him his reasons. He said he had told Mary Ann sufficiently plain; he would enter into nothing with me. He has stated to me that his business is worth 600*l.* or 700*l.* a-year. He told me he had property from his father, but he did not tell me the amount. Cross-examined: This is my travelling diary. Plaintiff was about fourteen years of age when I first knew the family. I stayed less than twelve months in the Railway Tavern. When I left it I took a shop in the Dover Road. A sister of my wife is married to a Mr. Roberts. Whether he is a private in the Guards, or a corporal, I do not know. Another is married to a soldier in the Blues. The brother is a clerk in some waterworks. I do not know whether the plaintiff's mother knew of her daughter's engagement with the defendant. She never told me that she went on the stage without the knowledge of her family. I do not know what she got. She was at a gin shop as bar maid. I do not know that she was at Tully's lounge at Gravesend, and turned the wheel of fortune there.

Mr. George Atkins Mills: I know the plaintiff and defendant. I have met him at Mr. Jay's. He was paying his addresses to plaintiff.

Mr. Henry Humfreys: I am a messenger in the Comptroller General's Office. My brother kept the Hercules Tavern. Plaintiff lived there as barmaid. She was treated as one of the family. I have frequently met her at Mr. Jay's. I know the defendant. I was aware that he was paying attentions to plaintiff, and that they were engaged. On Christmas Eve he told me that there had been some unpleasantness from Doyle having gone to his sisters, and told them of plaintiff's performing in a page's dress and dancing. He said he had told plaintiff of it. He asked me if I knew of it. I said I did not till then, but I did not think there was anything objectionable in that. He afterwards continued his visits to her. Some time after that he told me of various things which he said might prevent him from ever going to Blackwall again. I recommended him to assure himself of the truth of what he had heard, and then to tell her of it, and give her an opportunity of explaining herself. Cross-examined: When he told me that he had told plaintiff of the report about her being on the stage, I do not recollect that he said she had denied it.

Mr James Phillips: I am the brother of the plaintiff. I am a clerk at the Grand Junction Waterworks. I am twenty-one. Plaintiff is twenty-six. This witness gave the same statements as the other witnesses. He then said, I wrote a letter to the defendant, and he sent me this answer (the letters were read; the defendant's simply referred the writer to the defendant's solicitor). The witness continued: I afterwards saw the defendant, and asked whether it was from what he had heard, or from any wish of his own, that he wanted to break off the connection? He said it was from what he had heard. I said that if he would give up the name of the party who had made the statements, we would give up all claim against him. He positively refused. I went to the solicitors, and saw one of them. I could not get a name from them, nor even a distinct statement of the nature of the assertions made about my sister, nor would the defendant tell me anything about it. Cross-examined: My father was between six and seven years at the Swan.

Mr. Mann, the executor of the defendant's father, produced the will of that gentleman. The personal property was sworn under 16,000*l.* The business was left to the son, and the property was to be equally divided between the testator's three children. This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Cockburn said that, in addressing the jury on behalf of the defendant, he had a most distressing, and, to himself, a most painful duty to discharge. Generally speaking, in cases of this sort, a party under a matrimonial engagement broke it off from a change of sentiment. It was not so here. It was so far quite clear that the defendant had not broken off this engagement from any unworthy motive. He was placed in a situation of the most delicate and the most painful nature. He had made proposals of marriage to a young woman whose beauty (for she had great beauty) and manners he had been struck with; he was suddenly informed of circumstances respecting her which rendered it improper for him to marry her. That information was communicated under a pledge of secrecy, and he could not, without dishonour, violate that pledge, any more than he could, with propriety or decency, marry the woman of whom such things were true. What was he to do? He communicated to her the information he had received; but of course he could not give up the name of the person who had conveyed it to him. It was no fault of his, therefore, that he was now compelled to defend himself, by proving as his defence those matters which formed his justification for breaking off the match. The plaintiff had put him under this necessity, and he must do what he could to protect himself. The case which would be made out on the part of the defendant was this, that the plaintiff was a person of light behaviour; that many years ago, while she was yet very young, she had suffered a very marked and improper intimacy to grow up between her and Mr. Honey, the husband of the well-known actress; that when Mr. Honey died, she went into mourning for him, though none of her family did so, and wore about her person some ornament to remind her of him; that she afterwards became intimate with a man named Lowry, and this intimacy ended in an improper way; that she had since then been upon the stage, performing in male characters, with parti-coloured dresses, as in "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," when she wore a page's dress, with one leg blue and the other red; and, finally, that her behaviour had been light and improper. Even during the time of her being at Mr. Doyle's, and of the defendant's paying his addresses to her, she had there laughed and played with the other visitors of the house in a manner not at all becoming a woman who was shortly to be married. Such were the circumstances which constituted the defence in this case. The defendant had the greatest pain in bringing them forward, but the course adopted by the plaintiff left him no alternative. He must lay the evidence before the jurors, and leave

them to deal with it as they thought fit, still protesting, however, that his client did this unwillingly, and that throughout his conduct, whether rightly or wrongly informed, he had acted with perfect good faith and sincerity.

Mr. George Metcalfe: I am an engraver in Pall Mall. I know the plaintiff and the defendant. I have known her about seven or eight years. I should think that she is about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age. I occasionally frequented the Swan Tavern, kept by her father. I know Edward Lucas Lowry. He mentioned to me that the defendant was about to marry plaintiff. Lowry told me something that I told to the defendant. That was about the 7th of February last. I know nothing myself of the plaintiff. I have seen her several times, but know nothing of impropriety. Cross-examined: She was the barmaid at the Swan. I never saw any impropriety there. It is about seven or eight years since I was at the Swan. I have known Lowry for twelve years. He is a collector. I have met him several times at the Swan. He was not a friend of defendant's. I know Doyle's. I did not know it by the name of the Marquis of Granby. I saw the defendant there when he was paying his addresses to the plaintiff. Re-examined: When this was mentioned, Worsley pledged his word to secrecy. I desired it not to be mentioned. I did not wish my name to be brought up. I have been upstairs in the Swan. I have been in the coffee-room several times.

Edward Lucas Lowry: I am a collector of the West Middlesex Company. I know Corby. He told me about Mary Ann Phillips being about to be married. I made some observation upon it. Metcalfe called on me. We had a conversation about it. I afterwards did see defendant. I afterwards saw Mr. Barlow, one of defendant's attorneys. I repeated to him what I had told to Metcalfe. It is upwards of eight years since I made the acquaintance of plaintiff. She was acting as barmaid at the Swan. Our acquaintance lasted fifteen or sixteen months. It terminated twelve months before my marriage, seven or eight years ago. Our intimacy was of a peculiar nature. I believe I did pay her a great deal of attention. This intimacy continued till our acquaintance terminated. Cross-examined: I was married at nineteen or twenty. I really do not know which. I frequented the Swan for sixteen or eighteen months. I paid her attentions at the front of the bar; this intercourse lasted three or four months. I did not promise her marriage. I was not a clerk at that time, and therefore could not promise her marriage. I hired a gig. I never knew the father and mother. I recollect seeing other people's faces there. I have seen persons in the lower bar, but did not know whom they were. I took her to Greenwich, perhaps in the middle of the day; it is very likely to have been between eleven and three o'clock. I believe that we were at home before six. I was obliged to lock up my plans at six o'clock when I was an articled clerk, I believe. I am an architect now. I am a collector. I have worked as an architect. I cannot swear that I ever drove the plaintiff to Greenwich more than once. * * * I did not expect to be dragged from place to place to give evidence. I hired the gig from a man of the name of Long, of Great Compton Street, Westminster. I never, to my recollection, asked her on any other occasion to take a drive. I have been in my present situation for seventeen months. I did not know the defendant before I made the communication to Metcalfe. I saw him after Metcalfe had spoken to me. By the jury: I never heard of her going to be married till they came to ask me questions. I have known Corby seven years.

Thomas Corby: I keep a tavern in Craven Street, Strand. I know Metcalfe, Lowry, and defendant. I know plaintiff's father. I heard that an intimate friend of Metcalfe was about to marry the plaintiff. I made an observation to Metcalfe. He said he was very surprised and very sorry. I told him what had passed between me and Lowry.

Joseph Broadbear Young: I am now an officer of excise at Sulgrave, near Banbury. I used to go to the Swan. I have seen Lowry there and Bone. I had opportunities of seeing her behaviour, and she behaved as other women in the same situation do. I saw no personal familiarity take place. My observation was that her conduct was not altogether correct.

Hannah Hamlet: I lived for eleven years and a half with Mr. Phillips. I was with them at the Jew's Harp and then at the Swan. Two of the sisters married soldiers. I knew Mr. Honey. He was at the Swan a good deal. I remember his being drowned; that was eight or nine years ago, two years before they left the Swan. All the family went into mourning for him. I never saw his portrait in her possession. I never saw him take her out. I do not remember Lowry. She has never spoken to me about Lowry.

There being some contradiction to what this witness stated in the box and that which it was said she had stated to the defendant's attorney when examined by him, his paper of interrogatories was put in, and the attorney himself was called, and stated the nature of the examination. On the cross-examinations he mentioned some things which Lowry had told her.

Morris Levy: I am a shoemaker. Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket, asked me to engage some persons. She was not a supernumerary. Cross-examined: I have known the family for years. The family was in distress at the time. The mother used to come to the house with her; at least I have been told so.

Mr. J. T. Ennis: I was copyist and under-prompter at the Haymarket. Plaintiff came there at Christmas, 1843, as an extra lady. She personated a page in the "Lady with the Golden Locks," with legs bare up to the knees, with a trunk above. She was there for about five weeks after Easter. I afterwards saw her at Doyle's and she served me with a quartern of gin.

John Doyle: The plaintiff came into my service. Shortly after that the defendant paid her attentions. She told my wife and myself of her going on an excursion to the Nore. Ponder went with her. Laing came to my house. He made her presents. I observed to her that I thought it very indiscreet on her part to take presents from other men, while she was receiving attentions from the defendant. She said she would take presents from any one. I heard that she had been on the stage, and asked her. She acknowledged it, but said she should not like the defendant to know it. I never remarked any impropriety in her conduct, nothing beyond laughing and joking. I did not think that proper in a woman who was receiving a man's attention with a view to become his wife. Cross-examined: I told defendant's sister that plaintiff had been on the stage. My wife never liked her. I do not remember that I told plaintiff when she left, that she should know what it was to have an enemy. I migh' have used words to that effect.

Rebecca Bristow: I am a barmaid. I was so with the plaintiff at Mr. Doyle's That was somewhere between July and August. I saw Ponder and Crotch' there. I cannot say that they had paid her any particular attentions. I do not remember that she painted. I know Laing. I did not think that he paid her attention more than any one else. Those persons were, I think, there when defendant was there.

Mr. Mann: I am executor under the will of the late Mr. Worsley: 7200*l.* are in the Bank, one-third of which belongs to the defendant. He has the whole interest in a house which is worth 145*l.* a year. He has to pay 50*l.* a year to his sisters for the house he lives in. The trade is left to him.

Stephen Hobbs: I am foreman of the defendant. The income of the business is not now more than from 300*l.* to 350*l.* a year. Cross examined: The business has diminished within the last three years. I am speaking of the net profits.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Crowder addressed the jury in reply. Lord Denman summed up, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, 400*l.* The court sat till nearly nine o'clock.

DEATH OF A LADY OF TITLE FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.

On Tuesday, Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Myddleton Arms, Queen's Road, Dalston, on the body of Lady Ann Playters, aged sixty, whose death had created considerable excitement in the neighbourhood. A number of deceased's family were present. After the return of the jury from a view of the body, Mr. Watson, surgeon, of Albion Road, addressed the coroner with much warmth, as to the propriety of an inquest on the body of the deceased. He, though a relative, had attended her professionally for the last four years, and was prepared to account for her death. He conceived that the jury had been put to much inconvenience, and the county to needless expense, for the benefit of some party or other, who had prompted the proceedings. The coroner knew nothing of the circumstances attending deceased's death. He considered, however, that the unwillingness for inquiry manifested by some of her friends, rendered the inquisition essential to public justice. Mr. Rayner, surgeon, resented Mr. Watson's attack, which was attributable to mortification at his (Mr. Rayner's) appearance before the coroner in a professional character. Mr. Watson strongly reiterated his opinion as to the uselessness of the inquiry, which, after considerable delay, proceeded. Miss Rosa Moore, grand-daughter of deceased, deposed that her grandmother was widow of Sir John William Playters, Bart., and resided at 5. Cornwall Terrace, Myddleton Road. Deceased's health had been impaired for some time past, and she had been suffering from an attack of gout in the feet. On Friday evening last she was carried upstairs, in a state of insensibility, to bed. Witness saw her at intervals during Saturday. Left her in the afternoon, about four o'clock. On her return, found deceased in a chair, dead. Mr. Watson, her grandson, had attended her for some time. Mr. Watson here manifested considerable anxiety to assist the witness. Several of the jury warmly objected to his presence, and the coroner concurred. Mr. Watson's presence was evidently calculated to prevent the jury getting at the facts of the case. He must therefore request him to withdraw. Mr. Watson pledged his honour not to give utterance to another sentiment. He felt bound to declare, however, that he had a medical friend who would corroborate his (Mr. Watson's) statement. The coroner gave a peremptory order that Mr. Watson and his friend should leave the room; after which, Miss Moore, on cross-examination by the coroner and jury, stated that her grandmother had been addicted to inveterate habits of intoxication. She was frequently carried to bed in that state. She always retired to bed at night, though she frequently lay upon the sofa for many hours. Drank profusely of wine and brandy. Several members of her family visited. She was not incited to drink. On perceiving deceased in the chair, witness believed that she was in a state of apathy from intoxication. Lady Playters was partial to Mr. Watson. She obstinately refused to take medicine. There had been family differences; none, however, about property. Sarah Hews, servant of deceased, confirmed the material portions of Miss Moore's evidence. Deceased awoke at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and partook of wine in bed. Between four and five witness, in Miss Moore's absence, found deceased at the wash-hand stand, drinking out of a glass. Witness was alarmed and ran for assistance. On returning to deceased's room, found her lying on the ground. Assisted in placing her in the chair. Deceased complained that her head had burst. Mr. John Rayner, surgeon, deposed to finding the deceased lady seated in a chair, at half-past five on Saturday last. Her garments were saturated. Respiration had ceased; but had witness been called a few minutes earlier, deceased's life might possibly have been spared. Had not made an examination of the body. Judging from the evidence, he was of opinion that deceased died of apoplexy, accelerated by drinking excessively. This being the whole of the evidence, the coroner remarked that, notwithstanding the opposition made to the inquiry by Mr. Watson, he (the coroner) conceived that the summoning officer had faithfully discharged his duty in the matter. The very eagerness manifested to suppress the facts justified a suspicion that the deceased had met her death by unfair means; and however painful a detail of the melancholy facts might be to the deceased's family, it was yet absolutely necessary to an impartial administration of the law that the inquisition should have been held. If the jury thought the evidence adduced warranted a conclusion of the case, he would leave it in their hands. He was anxious to ascertain whether Mr. Squire entertained a suspicion of foul play. Mr. Squire: Oh, no; most decidedly not. On the contrary, we are satisfied of the treatment of deceased. The disposition of her ladyship's property was made three years ago. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

THE WHITSUNTIDE FAIRS.

The amusements at Greenwich, Wandsworth, and Stepney fairs terminated on Monday night soon after eleven o'clock, and the booths and shows were cleared by the police without any trouble. The cases of robbery and violence at those places were very few indeed—a remarkable circumstance, when the multitudes that visited those places is taken into consideration. At Greenwich the number of persons who paid for admission to Richardson's celebrated theatrical booth was over 5000; and Alger's Crown and Anchor dancing-booth was thronged with people. There were more than 500 persons dancing in the ball-room at one time. The public-houses, tea-rooms, and other places of resort were filled to overflow, and after sunset the steamers were not able to accommodate all the people desirous of returning to London.

Stepney fair, which is situated in the middle of the borough of the Tower Hamlets, which, by the census of 1841, contained a population of 370,000 persons, will of course always command an immense number of visitors. The performance of Hylton's docile elephant afforded much delight. Notwithstanding the vast assemblage of the holiday folks, Mr. Marquard, the superintendent of the K division, only reported five charges at the Thames police-court yesterday, and they were of no importance. There was not a single accident heard of; and the superintendent and Inspector Horn stated that nothing could exceed the good behaviour of the people generally.

Wandsworth fair, though so far off, and with fewer conveyances than Greenwich possessed, was well attended on Monday, and the sports and amusements afforded much gratification.

The three fairs were again filled on Tuesday. The fun, frolic, and uproar at the fairs terminated on Wednesday night, at twelve o'clock, and Greenwich, Stepney, and Wandsworth resumed their wonted quietude until next Easter.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE RIVER.

On Tuesday afternoon, as the Waterman steamer No. 5. was conveying from hree to four hundred passengers from Woolwich to Greenwich, she met with a serious accident by a billyboy from Goole, Yorkshire, running her bowsprit across the bow of the steamer, knocking all the passengers within her sweep flat on the deck. Unfortunately a gentleman of the name of Williams, fringe-manufacturer, residing in Wilk Street, Spitalfields, accompanied by his son and daughter, were amongst the greatest sufferers. Mr. W. had his collar-bone and one arm broken, and the other arm much injured; his son, aged ten years, was killed on the spot; and his daughter, aged fourteen years, was much injured, and had one finger broken. William Kent, of Seckford Street, Clerkenwell, clerk to Mr. Waters, of Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, solicitor, received severe contusions, and two gentlemen, who refused to give their names, were knocked overboard, but were fortunately saved by the crew of the Waterman No. 5. The captain of the steamer immediately proceeded with the sufferers to the Dreadnought, seamen's hospital-ship, and put the unfortunate sufferers on board that vessel, where every attention was instantly paid by the captain and medical gentlemen on board. The steamer was backing astern at the time of the collision, in order to avoid the accident. The billyboy ported her helm, which led to the unfortunate occurrence, the vessel being under full sail, and with the up tide strong at the time. It is stated that had the sailing-vessel kept her straight course, instead of porting, no accident could have happened. The accident was off Limehouse.

DIRECTIONS FOR AIDING OR EFFECTING ESCAPE FROM FIRE.

The following directions for aiding or effecting escape from fire have recently been issued by the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, and, if acted upon, will prove the means of preventing many of those appalling accidents which it is too frequently our painful duty to record:—

1. Every householder should make each person in his house well acquainted with the parts thereof which afford the best means of escape, whether the fire break out at the top or at the bottom, and in securing the street door and lower windows for the night care should be taken that an easy outlet for every member of the honse is not thus prevented in case of fire. [A coil of rope in the upper part of the house will be found the most available escape that can be kept on the premises.]

2. It is the duty of all to be well-acquainted with the various fire escape stations of the Royal Society, and the places in their own neighbourhood where ladders, ropes, &c., are generally at hand.

3. On an alarm of fire it should be the object of all persons to direct their efforts to save the inmates, and when the fire occurs near one of the society's stations see that instant notice is forwarded to the conductor; if at a considerable distance from any station call to mind where a ladder has been seen, and especially ropes or chains; pending their arrival see the next direction be observed.

4. Two well qualified persons (constables or others) should ascend to the roof, through the adjoining house; it is often the case that most efficient assistance can be rendered the inmates, by an entrance to the upper part of the building on fire; from thence either by the window, the loft door, or removing the tiles.

5. As soon as ropes are brought, let one be conveyed to the upper windows of both the houses on either side of the one on fire, and one end of each dropped into the street, which may speedily be attached to the two ends of an ordinarily length ladder, or a baker's large basket (this can be obtained at any hour of the night); the greatest care should always be bestowed in securing the ropes to the same: in the absence of these, the ropes should be well tied together, so as to form a line across the house on fire. The parties above may then with common care haul the same clear of the flames, and bring it before the window where the persons waiting to escape are. The avoiding the flames will be aided by a guide rope attached and held in the street; repeated descents could thus be quickly made; and if a person would thus ascend from the street in the first instance, he would render great service, as it generally happens that the inmates are unable to help themselves.

6. When a fire occurs in a narrow street, assistance can be given most efficiently rom the windows of the opposite houses, particularly by means of a ladder placed across from window to window.

7. When no other means present themselves, the by-standers had better collect all the blankets, &c. at hand, and thus be prepared for the inmates throwing themselves from the windows; if there be a scarcity of bedding, a blanket or carpet stretched out by several persons will serve the purpose.

8. Inmates at the first alarm should endeavour calmly to reflect what means of escape there are in the house; if in bed at the time, wrap themselves in a blanket or bedside carpet, and neither open windows or doors more than necessary, and shut every door after them. If there is much smoke a wet silk handkerchief will be found useful, inasmuch as when tied over the face without being folded, it permits free breathing, and at the same time excludes the smoke from the lungs.

9. It must be borne in mind that in the midst of smoke it is comparatively clear towards the ground, consequently, progress through smoke can generally be made on the hands and knees.

10. When all escape is cut off by the staircase, the object must be to open the front windows, and here the endangered persons are cautioned against acting too hastily; they must not precipitate themselves at once, but wait until the last chance of assistance fails, then drop rather than leap, as by that means the height of several feet is saved, and in dropping give a spring backwards. The window over the doorway would at all times be preferable to escape from rather than over the area.

ANOTHER BRUTAL ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Manchester, Saturday.—Yesterday the neighbourhood of Henry Street, Great Ancoats, in this town, was thrown into the greatest possible state of alarm by the discovery of a most brutal and premeditated attempt at murder. The perpetrator of the deed—for in every sense of the word, as far as the intention of the murder was concerned, it was a murder of the deepest dye—is a man about twenty-six years of age, named William Brooks. This morning he was brought up before the magistrate by Mr. Superintendent Sawley, of the A division, charged with cutting the throat of Mary Ann Leeming. It appeared from the evidence produced that the prisoner and his victim had lived together as man and wife for some time, but had recently been separated. The female lived at a house of ill fame in Henry Street, and on Friday morning Brooks came to the house to see her. Having learned that she was there in bed, he forced his way upstairs to her room, where he found her and a girl of the name of Taylor. The latter left the room, and the prisoner, after some time, expressed a wish to be reconciled to the young woman. In the course of conversation, she asked him to buy her a new necklace; whereupon he put his arm round her neck to feel, as he said, whether she was without. Whilst in this position, he drew a razor across her neck, and inflicted a wound several inches long. The poor girl staggered out of the room, and called out "murder," and on one of the inmates of the house going upstairs, she threw herself into her arms perfectly saturated with blood. Medical aid was instantly procured, and the wound sewed up, after which she was conveyed to the Royal Infirmary in a state of insensibility. Brooks never attempted to escape, but on being charged with the offence, said, "Yes, I have done the deed; I have murdered Mary Ann, and can now die in peace." The prisoner, on his examination, manifested perfect indifference, and never attempted to deny the charge. He was remanded till Wednesday, or till the fate of his victim was known. Sunday night.—On inquiry at the infirmary, the poor girl was suffering very severely, but still alive, with a slight prospect of recovery.

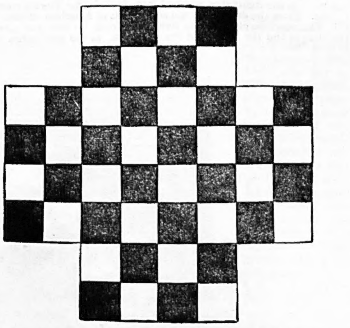
The New Lord of the Treasury.—We understand that it is the intention of Mr. W. F. Mackenzie to oppose Sir James Graham's plan for the endowment of three colleges in Ireland, his reason for so doing being, his firm conviction that six colleges are absolutely necessary in the present state of Ireland. He has not intimated his views on this subject to the right hon. baronet, but he has communicated them in strict confidence to a friend, who, he has every reason to believe, is in correspondence with Ministers, from the circumstance that he sailed last Saturday on a voyage to Norfolk Island, the expenses of the trip being furnished by the Government.—*Times* of Tuesday.

Representation of South Lancashire.—Retirement of Lord Francis Egerton.—A meeting of the heads of the Tory party was held at the Leigh Arms, Newton, on Saturday, for the purpose of making the necessary preparations to secure the return of an anti-Maynooth candidate at the next election, in the room of Lord Francis Egerton, who has intimated his intention of retiring from the representation of the county. It is rumoured that Lord Francis will be immediately called to the House of Lords, at least between this and the period of the next general election.

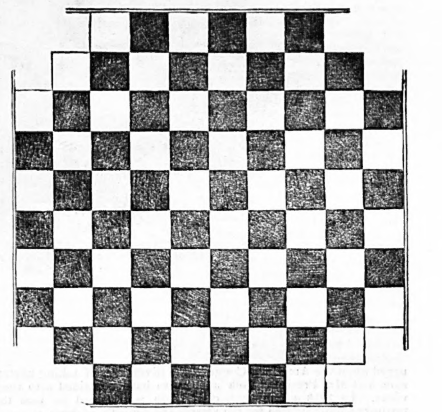
HINDOO CHESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PICTORIAL TIMES.

Sir,—Perhaps what I have now to submit to you is nothing original, but has been before discussed. Howsoever, I beg to interest you in my opinion, that the game of Chess, as it is now played by scientific men, is in an incipient or rather imperfect condition. About twenty-six years since, I called on two intelligent Hindoos of rank, who were at the game. They played on a six-square board, without rhooks; these last lying by; crowned pawns to be substituted by them. They disclaimed, on any other dais, the sweeping monopoly of movement yielded to the queen, and laughed to scorn the recovering of the queen when once lost; suggesting, that where a pawn attained to his last square, *there* he was to be crowned. After a few games, they turned over the board, and on a quadrature of seven squares, played with the rhooks without the queen (the pawn that chanced to be crowned being substituted by her). Subsequently they alternated with each other problems invented by, or well known to them on a board, the miniature of which I herewith delineate:—



I am not sure whether the lateral parts of the above diagram were not extended to eight squares a side, over and above; making in the whole the number of sixty-four squares. In the course of that month—it was in the year 1817, as well as I can recollect—I witnessed another match between two Gentoos of the Indian army, who were proselytes to Mohammedanism. The board on which they played was on the square of the one I now submit:—



They played their game as we do ours, on the quadrature of eights, leaving vacant the remaining squares; but to these vacancies king and pieces could retire when compelled. They had, I think, two queens aside; the one in reserve. From all this I infer, that without the additional piece of a pawn's knight, there can be no equality, and nothing definite in the game. I deduce this after a careful estimation of the powers of the several pieces on the board, and a patient investigation into the board's quadrature; and I place the pawns' knight before the queen, with only seven pawns on the board. If rhooks were, as bishops, to be confined to their own colour, and a K P Kt and Q P Kt to be introduced, or if the queens were admitted a knight's move in addition, it would only serve to render the game a complicated and a tedious one. I infer, likewise, that the king's pawn, and by courtesy any other pawn, *alone*, should move two squares at the opening of attack or defence; that a pawn, when crowned, shall not be exchanged for any other piece than that one to which he at the time belongs, and that the king may castle after being checked, even over the heads of his knight and bishop, it being the first time he was checked, and no check intervening. I reject my last idea, that an adversary's knight may be used on an emergency, as in checkmate, to cover check, by the square he overleaps. Sir, I pretend to no skill; I do not presume on innovation; I know that it were better "to take arms against a sea of troubles" than endeavour to oppose the prejudices, "fixed and determinate," of mankind. But I feel in myself the conviction, that the game which we play is not exactly the Brahminical one taught by Xaccas; and before I began to pen this letter, I humbled my mind devoutly to the Grecism —αλλα τι και μωρος ανηρ επιτυγχανον ειπε—"Even a foolish fellow may sometimes talk to the purpose."

I am, Sir, yours very obediently, CHIARI.

Convicts.—A curious document has just been issued by Parliament, in relation to the convict establishments at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Woolwich; and at Bermuda and Gibraltar, where are stationed the hulks employed for the confinement of offenders under sentence of transportation. It thence appears that, during the year ending 31st December last, there were eleven hulks for this service, six of which are in various home-ports, four at Bermuda, and one (the Owen Glendower) at Gibraltar. The expense of this convict establishment was, during the year, 54,686*l.*; and the total earnings from the labour performed by such convicts amounted to no less a sum than 62,195*l.* Of this amount, 23,095*l.* were the earnings of convicts on the hulks in this country, 30,348*l.* at Bermuda, and 1251*l.* at Gibraltar. On the 1st of January, 1844, there were on board the several hulks 3550 convicts; and during the course of the year there were received in addition 286, making a total remaining, on the 31st of December last, of 3160, after deducting 601 who were discharged, and 75 who died on board the hulks. The numbers were divided in the following proportion:—2202 in England, 1350 in Bermuda, and 331 in Gibraltar.

Dr. Chalmers and the Free Church of Scotland.—The following is an extract from the preface to a pamphlet "On the Economics of the Free Church of Scotland:"—"In announcing my determination now to retire from the public business of the Free Church, I feel confident that it will not be ascribed to any decay of affection for its cause. It is not a matter of choice, but of physical necessity. I have neither the vigour nor the alertness of former days, and the strength no longer remains with me either for the debates of the assembly or for the details of committees and their correspondence. At the last assembly, during the first days of which I enjoyed a health which I never expected to regain, I did a very rash thing. I moved the appointment of an extension committee, and accepted of its convenership. I fondly imagined the possibility of weathering one twelvemonth more of such active service as had long been familiar to me, and deemed the object I had in view of such especial importance as to justify the attempt. A few weeks convinced me of my error, and since the month of August my connection with our financial affairs has been little better than nominal. I can still describe, however, what I cannot execute; and the process which I hoped to set a-going will be laid before the reader in the following pages. Its accomplishment by me is now wholly out of the question; and if judged worthy by the Church of being carried into effect, should be devolved on younger and abler men. I shall be at all times ready to offer my opinion, and to state the results of my former experience, whenever it shall be required of me."

OREGON.

Although at the present moment the excitement which had been raised relative to the territory of Oregon has somewhat subsided, yet, looking at the positive declarations of the president of the United States and the prime minister of England, we shall be much mistaken if the results are not more hostile than is generally believed. Mr. Wyld, the hydrographer of Charing Cross, has published an excellent and clearly-defined map, showing not only the position of Texas, but also the boundaries of Oregon, which plainly shows the extent of that territory. It is accompanied by a small pamphlet, placing the claims of England and America in juxtaposition, of which the following is a summary:—

The Americans found their claim to the Oregon territory—
1st. On the purchase of Louisiana from the French in 1803.
2d. On the rights they acquired from Spain by the Florida treaty.
3d. From the discoveries and settlements of American citizens.

I. The purchase of Louisiana from the French, in 1803, can give no title to the Oregon and the district of the Columbia, as the boundaries of Louisiana never extended beyond the sources of the rivers Missouri and Mississippi, and if we give the fullest extent to the Louisiana claim it was bounded by the Rocky Mountains.

II. The region acquired from Spain by the Florida treaty.

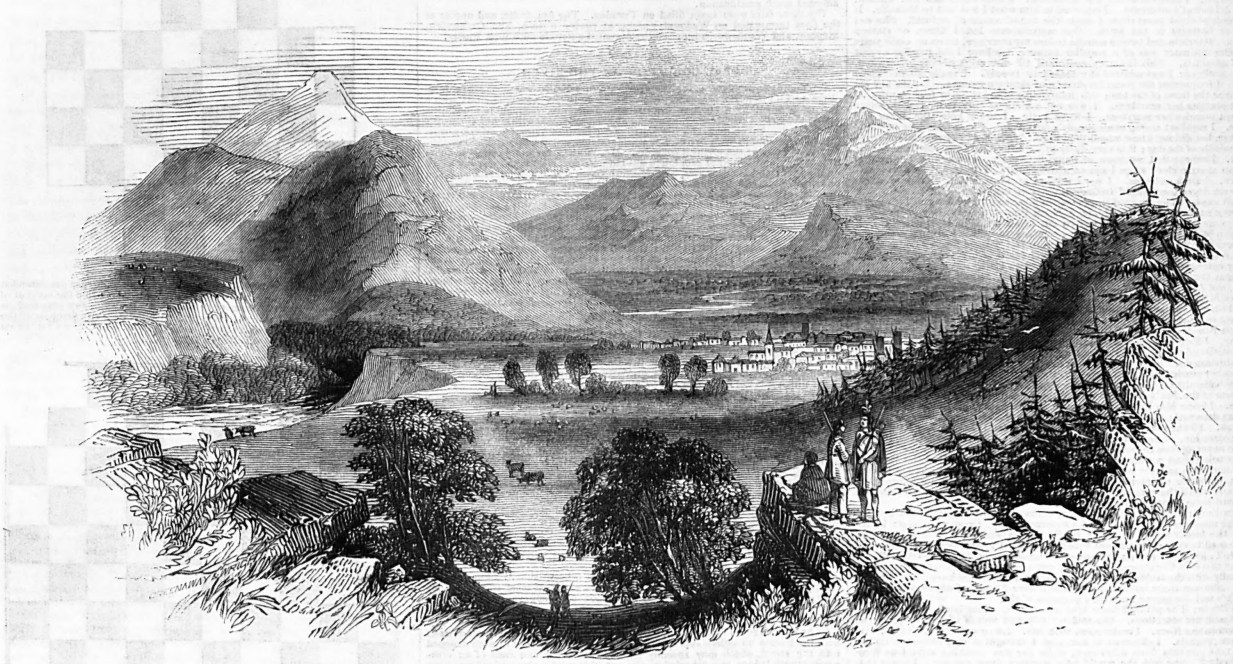
The claim of Spain could arise only from the discoveries of her navigators. Sir Francis Drake was undoubtedly the first European who sailed along this part of the north west continent of America. The voyages of the Spanish navigators were subsequent to Drake's voyage.

Spain acknowledged the right of Great Britain to these territories by the convention of 1790, and confirmed the convention of 1790 by the treaty of 1814. The American treaty with Spain was not ratified until 1820, so that if Spain had any rights, Great Britain had acquired them by the prior cession.

III. From the discoveries and settlements of American citizens.

If priority of visitation gives the right to the territory, Sir Francis Drake visited the shores of this country in 1581, Captain Cook in 1777, Captain Meares in 1786, Vancouver and Broughton in 1791-2. The first American navigator did not appear until 1792. If exploration of the rivers and lands give the right to the territory, Captain Carver, a subject of England, had visited the source of the Oregon river in 1768. The North West Fur Company had established trading posts on the Columbia river in 1804; it was not until 1806 that Messrs. Clark and Lewis, an American expedition, passed down the valley of the Columbia to its entrance into the sea. If America contends that a proprietary title has been acquired by the first visitations and explorations of her citizens, she can only entitled to a very small portion of the territory, inasmuch as her citizens have visited but a very small portion of the country, the greater part of it having been pre-visited by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, who are the subjects of Great Britain. The law of nations has hitherto been, "that the navigators of any nation, who first visited the shores of any country, acquired for their sovereigns whose subjects they were, not only the shores, but the rivers running into the seas they visit." Upon this principle have all the colonial possessions of Spain, Portugal, France, England, and Russia been secured.

Texas was formerly a portion of Mexico, from which it separated, and declared its independence. An immense number of Yankee squatters settled down in the country and swarmed into the cities (if they may be so termed); and it is from these, and not from the native Texians, that the requisition has been framed to annex Texas to the United States. The Mexicans are opposed to the annexation, and the accounts from America state that large forces are gathering upon the borders, which may be speedily brought into collision. Oregon is most decidedly the property of England, but even there a few squatters, finding the sale of lands a profitable speculation, have



PETAU, OREGON (from a Sketch by Dr. Hewitson).

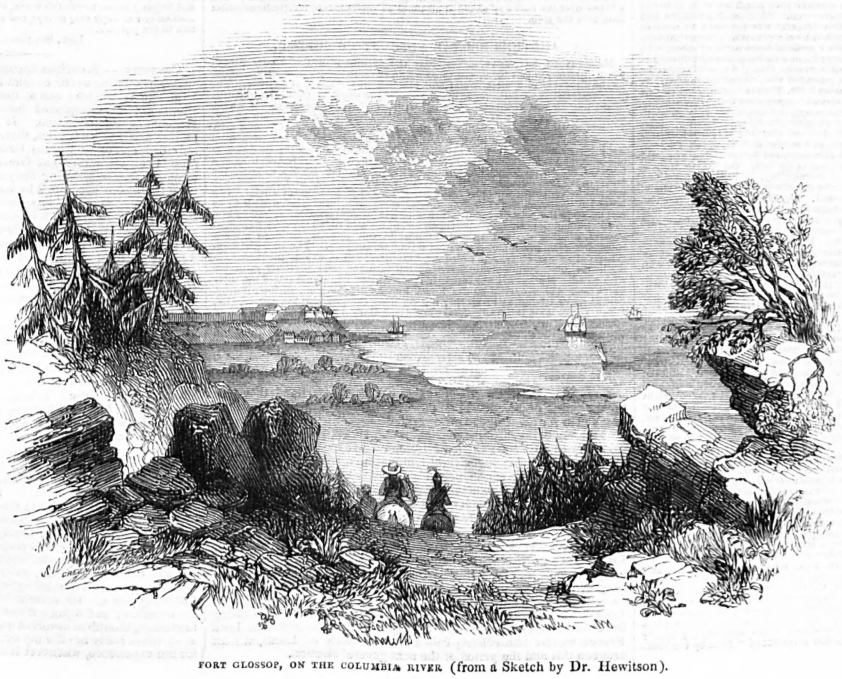
urged upon the American Congress the advantages of taking possession, and Mr. President Polk appears to have coincided with their views. In 1818 a temporary convention was agreed to, that the territory should be free for the vessels and subjects of both nations. In 1827 this agreement was prolonged to an indefinite period, requiring twelve months' notice by either party for its discontinuance. The Hudson's Bay Company having by fair means monopolised nearly the whole commerce of the country, especially the fur trade, the jealousy of the Americans has become aroused, and by taking possession they hope to annihilate the prosperity of the company. Appeals have been made to members of Congress, most probably men desirous of sharing in the spoil, and hence the noise has arisen, though it certainly is true that the question of right should be set at rest. The papers from New York, though urging peace, still grasp hold of Oregon at the hazard of war. But how are the great leaders of both countries to maintain their ground? A letter from a Birmingham gentleman, in a cotemporary of this week, says—

I devoted a considerable portion of yesterday in visiting the large American merchants in this town to ascertain the nature of their correspondence received by the Great Western on the all-important subject of Oregon. I am now glad that I did so, because I am able to corroborate the view which you have properly taken of this unpleasant affair; namely, that at present there is no ground for apprehension that any other than the ordinary means of friendly diplomacy will be required to settle the question in dispute. I do not believe that in the hundreds of commercial letters received here on Friday night by the Great Western, one could be found containing the slightest allusion to the intelligence which it was anticipated would have produced an unpleasant effect. The letters are all silent upon the subject, and contain the ordinary remittances and orders for goods, as if nothing had transpired to shake that confidence which, up to the present, has so happily existed between us and our Trans-Atlantic customers. So much for our commercial letters; and I am happy to say that those which may be, more strictly speaking, called our private communications, are no less favourable to peace. These correspondents, at the time of writing, were under no apprehension of a rupture, and some of them write as if rather pleased at the prospect that a little plain speaking on both sides is likely to have the effect of a speedy and amicable adjustment of a question which ought long since to have been settled, in place of being handed down from year to year, as a source of doubt and uneasiness to the lovers of peace in both countries.

Mr. Dunn, who has publishd a history of the Oregon territory, affords us the following remarks relative to the passage from the United States through the Rocky Mountains:—

Though several parties have penetrated into the Oregon territory from the United States through the gorges and over the towering heights of the Rocky Mountains, yet it may be safely asserted, from the concurrent testimony of traders, trappers, and settlers, who have themselves passed these natural barriers, that the difficulties are so numerous and formidable, and the time necessary for the passage so long, that there is no secure, expeditious, or commodious tract which can ever be used as a highway, so as to afford facilities for an influx of emigrants overland. Several routes have been tried of late, and each differs only from the other in the privations which the passengers undergo. None but the wild and fearless free trappers can clamber over these precipices, and tread these deserts with security, and even these are quitting them as haunts, and now using them only as unavoidable tracts. It is true there have been published more favourable accounts within the last year or two by parties who have made the journey safely, and who encourage others to make a similar experiment. But these accounts are in such a spirit of bravado, and accompanied with expressions of thankfulness by the parties for their own success, that they are indirect proofs of the difficulty and danger of the undertaking, and of the utter hopelessness of such a route for general purposes. For hundreds of miles the several tracts present nothing but frightful barrenness under foot, and overhead scorching heat or piercing cold. The country even west of the Rocky Mountains is broken with towering cliffs, deep ravines, and sunken streams, from which the traveller cannot draw a drop to allay his burning thirst; and the soil is either sandy, in which he sinks at every step, or of a black, rugged stone, which tears his feet. The travellers have been obliged to feed on the lean carcases of their animals, which have died from hunger, thirst, or fatigue. Farnham says that his party were at last obliged to kill their universal favourite and pet—their dog, and economise his flesh. He further says, that during eight days' journey, and he had proceeded with the expedition of one travelling for life, he had not met with a single acre of land capable of producing grain or vegetables. Another American traveller, Townsend, says, "Our only food was dried crumbling meat, which we carried, and chewed like biscuits as we travelled. There are two reasons by which the extreme thirst which the wayfarer suffers in these regions may be accounted for; first, the intense heat of the sun upon the open and exposed plains, and, secondly, the desiccation to which everything here is subject. The hair feels like the breath of a sirocco, the tongue becomes parched and horny, and the eyes, mouth, and nose are incessantly assailed by the fine pulverised lava which rises from the ground with the least breath of air. Bullets, pebbles of chalcedony, and pieces of smooth obsidian, were in great requisition; almost every man was mumbling some of these substances in an endeavour to assuage his burning thirst." The lead bullets and the other substances which they chewed were for the purpose of producing spittle, which they would swallow, to prevent inflammation and death.]

Some parts, however, of Oregon are extremely rich in picturesque beauty. We have given two views—one of Fort Glossop, on the Columbian river, and the town of Petau, places of some note in the territory. We earnestly wish that our squadron in the Pacific should be strengthened.



FORT GLOSSOP, ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER (from a Sketch by Dr. Hewitson).

BRITISH MUSEUM.—From a return to an order of the House of Commons of the number of persons admitted to visit the British Museum during the last six years, it appears that the numbers for each respective year were:—for 1839, 280,850; for 1840, 247,929; for 1841, 319,374; for 1842, 547,718; for 1843, 517,440; and for 1844, 575,758. The number of visitors to the reading-room during the year 1844 was 68,580; of visits by artists and students to the galleries of sculpture in 1844, 5436; of visits to the print rooms, 8998. Since the last return, 614 manuscripts, 161 original charters and rolls, and 153 original seals have been added. Among the recent acquisitions in this department are the autograph manuscript of Sir Robert Kerr Porter's travels in Georgia and Persia, illustrated by numerous original drawings; upwards of fifty Biblical MSS. on vellum; eighty-three volumes of Biblical MSS. from the library of the Duke of Sussex; a copy of the Sanscrit epic poem Ramayana, illustrated by 700 paintings; thirty-six volumes of Portuguese history, from the library of Dr. Southey; the "Book of Hours," which formerly belonged to King René of Anjou and Henry VIII., splendidly illuminated; and thirty-two volumes of miscellaneous MSS. from the library of the late Mr. Bright. The number of MSS. which have been consulted in the reading-room during the last year was 20,987. To the department of printed books 13,720 volumes have been added.

A letter received in South Shields, last week, from Sydney, states that Frost, the Chartist convict, is in comfortable circumstances there, being on a ticket of leave, and the manager of a large mercantile store. The writer likewise states that he appears to be healthy and happy.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the city and liberty of Westminster was held on Saturday, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, Great Smith Street, for the purpose of having submitted to them the report of the committee appointed on the 7th February, to consider the best means of carrying out the projected improvements in that city.

At three o'clock the chair was taken by the Hon. Captain Rous, M.P., and several of the principal householders were present. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, from which it appeared that the proposed improvements were contemplated in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, and in the immediate vicinities of Buckingham Palace and the Abbey, and the two Houses of Parliament. He then read the report of the committee, which stated that they had received several plans from different architects. They had had an interview with Sir R. Peel, who approved of their proceedings, and advised them to consult with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, which they accordingly did, and forwarded to the Earl of Lincoln the various plans. The noble earl informed the committee he was so pledged to Mr. Rigby Wason's line and plan of improvement that he was of opinion he could not even examine the other plans and lines, much less entertain them. Mr. J. C. Wood moved that the report be laid on the table, and that the meeting be adjourned till that day week, in order to afford the inhabitants time to consider the effect of the decision of the Woods and Forests Commissioners. Mr. Bicknell objected to delay, and advocated Mr. Wason's plan as the most practicable that had been submitted to them, and being the best calculated to effect the object in view. Mr. Wilson supported Mr. Wood's proposition. He did not approve of Mr. Wason's plan, because it would not touch so much of the vile property in the city as the other plans; in the neighbourhood of the Almonry, for example. In fact, it would leave all the bad lanes and alleys as they were. Mr. Freeman said they would, by adopting Mr. Wason's plan, have the advantage of plenty of money to carry it out. It was evident that the Government were pledged to Mr. Wason. After a short discussion, Mr. Wood withdrew his motion, and the report was received. Thanks were then given to the chairman, and the meeting separated. In connection with the above subject, we have given a view of a model house at St. Giles's.



MODEL HOUSES, ST. GILES'S.

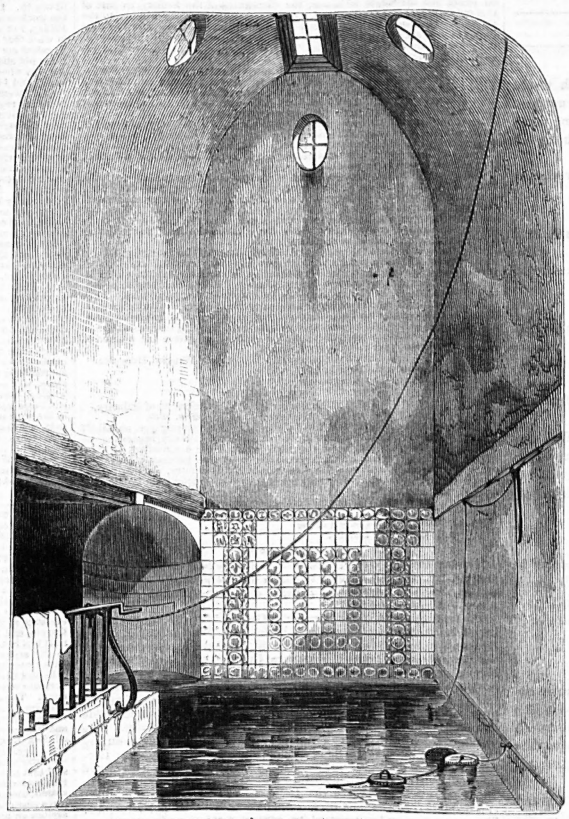
The improvements above referred to have, of course, swept away many traces of bygone times, manners, and habits. Most of these are better buried in oblivion, but amongst them, just here and there, a relic is worth snatching from the downward tide. One such memorial of a past age has attracted some attention, as may be gleaned from the following extract from the "Times:"—"In the thick of the once renowned 'slums' of St. Giles's there has existed one of the finest springs in the metropolis, which has been 'known to local fame,' and esteemed for its medicinal properties for the last two centuries; and, if the gossip of tradition may be relied on, it was once the favourite bagnio of Queen Anne, whose name it still bears to this day: it is to be seen at No. 3, Old Belton Street, between Holborn and Long Acre, in the direct line of the intended new street between Holborn and the Strand; one side of the street in question has already been pulled down, so that the bath is now once again brought to light, though sadly shorn of its ancient splendour. It is a curious and interesting relic of bygone days: it is a large tank, paved at the bottom with black and white marble, and lined throughout with good Dutch tiles, of the time, apparently, of William III. or Queen Anne, having a lofty French groined dome roof. Being supplied direct from the spring, which is perpetually running into it, so that it is always fresh, it is much used by the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, as it is supposed to be a good cure for rheumatism and other disorders, is a powerful tonic, and, from its colour, evidently contains a considerable trace of iron. The spring from which the bath is supplied has been traced, I believe, from Highgate; and as it does not appear to be known to or treated on by antiquaries who have written on these matters, I have been induced to direct your attention to it, in the hope that such a valuable spring may be rendered available for the benefit of the poor inhabitants of this great metropolis." Of this antiquarian curiosity—"Queen Anne's Bath"—we give an illustration, which can scarcely fail to prove interesting to our readers as a relic of the time when the now heterodox St. Giles's was a gay and fashionable neighbourhood—of the time when Bow Street was what Bond Street now is.

Considerable activity prevails in the formation of the new street from the docks to Spitalfields church; the road and paving from Whitechapel to the latter having been formed, gas lamps erected, and the sites for the buildings having been prepared. The remaining portion of the street to the docks has also been cleared. A site near Wentworth Street has been selected for the erection of the first building for the baths and washhouses of the poor, and another feature will be the new seamen's church, near St. Katherine's Dock. A deep and capacious sewer is being excavated along the upper part of the new Farringdon Street, in place of the old Fleet Ditch, which has been filled up.

THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH.—We have heard it reported that it is the intention of her Majesty to pay a visit to the Earl of Ellenborough, at Southam Hall, during the coming summer.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES' BILL.—This bill, just prepared by Lord Dalmeny and Mr. Fox Maule, is "to explain and amend an Act of 6 and 7 Vic., to exempt from county, borough, parochial, and other local rates, lands and buildings occupied by scientific and literary societies." The bill consists of one clause only, and that clause declares that all mechanics' institutions, societies for promoting improvement in agriculture and rural industry, schools of design, schools of art, public subscription libraries, museums of art, and generally all societies instituted for purposes of science, literature, or the fine arts, shall be entitled to the benefit of the exemption from the above-mentioned rates and taxes. It is provided, however, that every such society, in order to enjoy this benefit, shall be supported in whole or in part by annual voluntary subscriptions, and shall not, and by its laws may not, make any individual gift, division, or bonus in money, unto or between any of its members.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE BAZAAR.—At twelve o'clock on Monday the doors of Covent Garden Theatre were thrown open to admit the public at the reduced price of one shilling per head; the consequence was, that the avenues of the Gothic Hall were soon densely crowded with visitors, and the sale of articles at the various stalls went on with great spirit. Notwithstanding the arrangements made for the convenient ingress and egress of the public, the succession of new arrivals was so constant, that in about three quarters of an hour the visitors were so closely wedged together as to make onward progress almost impossible, and the stewards gave directions to the police to close the doors until a certain number had by taking their departure made room for the admission of more. This plan was afterwards acted upon from time to time throughout the day.



QUEEN ANNE'S BATH, ST. GILES'S.

BANIM'S WIDOW.—We have great pleasure in being able to state that Sir R. Peel has granted to the widow of the late John Banim 50*l.* from the Royal Bounty Fund, and has further engaged to place her name on the pension list when a vacancy occurs. This relief has been granted on the application of a body of Irish members of Parliament, at the head of whom was Mr. E. B. Roche, the member for Cork.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

INTRODUCTION OF FORKS IN ENGLAND.—The customs which were of necessity habitual at meals, form a curious contrast to this superabundant display of etiquette. We do not indeed read of ladies sitting under the table, or of one lady in particular being enviably placed there (as erst at the coronation of Anne Boleyn) "to hold a fine cloth before the queene's face when she list to spit or to do otherwise at her pleasure." But most certain it is that the prudish maiden queen fed herself with her fingers. It is a mistake to say that forks were not known then, for Elizabeth possessed several, which had been presented to her; but it is certain they were not used, nor for a considerable time after did they become common. Indeed, the prejudice was as rife against them, even among the higher classes as it is now against machinery among the lower ones. One divine preached against the use of forks as "an insult on Providence not to touch one's meat with one's fingers." Forty years after this, forks were still a novelty, as may be inferred from a passage in "Heylin's Cosmography," published 1652:—"The use of silver forks with us, by some of our spruce gallants, taken up of late, came from hence into Italy, and from thence into England." For a long time after their introduction into England they were considered as a most superb mark of coxcombry; and it appears that then, even as now, empty-headed young men affected to display their consequence by the parade of foreign fopperies.—*Mrs. Stone's Chronicles of Fashion.*

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND.—Earl Ducie, since Michaelmas last, has carried out the allotment system upon a large and generous scale in the parish of Wickwar, where to seventy-one cottagers he has caused to be allotted half an acre of land each, as close to their residence as the situation of the noble earl's property will permit. Each half acre is measured to the tenant free from loss by roads, hedge-rows, or fencing, and the rent charged is 23*s.* per annum, payable half-yearly, when, if paid punctually, 1*s.* is returned, thus making the actual payment 21*s.* the half acre, the tithe, and all other parochial charges, being paid by the landlord. About three years ago, the proposition was started of forming a reading society at Wickwar. On this coming to the knowledge of the earl, he, as the largest landed proprietor in the parish, expressed much pleasure on hearing of the project, and with the view of aiding its being carried into effect, he sent a cheque for 20*l.*, and a present of books. This society, we are happy to be informed, continues to flourish, and to be productive of much good. It consists of from eighty to a hundred members, is going on remarkably well, and a subscription of 6*d.* per month from each member has been found sufficient to keep it in a state of prosperity and usefulness.—*Hereford Journal.*

DEATH OF THE CENTENARIAN COUPLE.—It is but three or four weeks since that we gave an account of the extraordinary age of Mr. and Mrs. Plaisance, then living in Redmoor Fen, in the Isle of Ely, the husband of the age of 107, the wife 105!—a case without parallel perhaps in England or in the world. On Wednesday, strange to relate, after a short affliction, both expired on the same day, their united ages 212. The greater part of their lives were passed when agues were so prevalent in the fens that very few escaped the disorder, yet their lives were prolonged to this extraordinary period; and Providence seems to have ordained that as they had lived so long together in death they were not divided. They have left one daughter, who lived with them, of the age of eighty-four.

MORTALITY IN THE COLONIES.—At a late meeting of the Statistical Society, an interesting paper was read by assistant-surgeon Balfour on the mortality of the army, in the course of which the following tabular result was given in regard to the colonial establishments:—Annual mortality per 1000—New South Wales, 14.1; Cape of Good Hope, 15.5; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 18; Malta, 18.7; Canada (Upper and Lower), 20; Gibraltar, 22.1; Ionian Islands, 28.3; Mauritius, 30.5; Bermuda, 32.3; St. Helena, 35; Tennaserim provinces, 50; Madras presidency, 52; Bombay presidency, 55; Ceylon, 57.2; Bengal presidency, 63; Windward and Leeward command, 85; Jamaica, 143; Bahamas, 200; Sierra Leone, 483.

SUSPENSION TUNNEL.—Probably one of the boldest railway projects of the day is that suggested by Mr. Robert Stephenson, the engineer, of crossing the Menai Straits by means of a tunnel in the air. Mr. Stephenson proposes to throw an iron tube over the Straits, by means of suspension chains, using the Britannia Rock as a buttress in the middle; the tube to be 25 feet in breadth by 15 in depth, constructed in the same way as an iron ship, composed of large plates put together in the form of a great iron tunnel. He also proposes to have two tubes, one for each line of rails, and expresses himself satisfied upon the strength and safety of the tube, having tried experiments on an iron vessel 220 feet in length, suspended by the stem and stern, with a weight of 1200 tons in her centre, without the slightest straining effect. The plan would be calculated effectually to prevent interference with the navigation, the great difficulty to be encountered in carrying the Chester and Holyhead rail over the Menai Straits.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO!!

THE PROPRIETORS OF

THE PICTORIAL TIMES

Have experienced sincere pleasure in presenting, periodically, to their Patrons, several magnificent Engravings, two of which competent judges have asserted to be the MOST SPLENDID

Specimens of Wood Engraving

In the World! Still, they never have experienced pleasure equal to that they now feel in announcing their intention of offering, for the acceptance of every one of their Subscribers, on the

SATURDAY following the Date of the ACTION,

JUNE 21st, 1845,

A SPLENDID ENGRAVING, REPRESENTING THE EVER MEMORABLE

BATTLE OF WATERLOO

This is a subject that comes home to the heart of every Englishman—to every one connected, no matter in what grade, with that heroic Army whose praise is loud amongst the Nations. Every man who feels an interest in the British Army, will gladly possess himself of this vivid representation of one of its most glorious Victories—the crowning triumph of a long and arduous War.

The Painting from which this magnificent Engraving has been taken is by CAPTAIN JONES, Royal Academician; and there is no doubt it is the ONLY FAITHFUL RE-PRESENTATION of the BATTLE. The rest are merely imaginative—a fact striking enough when it is stated, it has NEVER BEFORE BEEN ENGRAVED.

The Picture was purchased for

FOUR HUNDRED GUINEAS!

By the British Institution, a circumstance that establishes its merits as a work of Art. It was presented by them to her Majesty's Royal Military College at Chelsea, by which body it would not have been accepted had it not been an accurate and true representation. There could is have been better placed than in that Establishment, wherein many an old Waterloo veteran has found, at last, a peaceful home?

The size of this magnificent Engraving will be 2 feet 9 inches by 2 feet, and will be executed by, beyond all comparison, the most distinguished Native Artist—indeed, the only man in the three Kingdoms capable of so arduous a task.

The point of the Battle represented is most interesting. The hour is half-past seven—the British making their last and decisive charge—the Cavalry forming in the rear—the Infantry advance—the Rout of the Enemy is total—Napoleon flies, and the sun of the Empire has set for ever! A more splendid representation—a more interesting scene cannot be imagined.

In respect of PORTRAITS and COSTUME the utmost fidelity is observed; every likeness is admitted by Waterloo men to be perfectly accurate.

The Proprietors, in order to render this noble Gift the more complete, have arranged that the Number of THE PICTORIAL TIMES which is to accompany it shall contain PORTRAITS of the most prominent PERSONAGES engaged in the Battle, French as well as English; Representations of various points of the Action, and the Ground on which it was fought, such as—

HUGOUMONT—FARM OF LA HAYE SAINTE—
LA BELLE ALLIANCE—

Officers of the Allied Armies proceeding to meet the Enemy—the British Troops defiling through the Porte de Namur at Brussels, on their way to the Field, &c.

The Proprietors of THE PICTORIAL TIMES emphatically claim, on this occasion, the support of the British Public in general, so largely interested in this Glorious Victory, and of the British Army in particular, to whom its consummation was wholly due. Every Briton who loves his Country will gladly seize the opportunity of adorning his walls with the only faithful representation of the most distinguished Triumph of British Arms. To the Soldier this splendid Print will have peculiar interest, and British Soldiers will gladly make their own this memorial of an ever-memorable Conflict.

Yes! Agincourt may be forgot,
And Cressy be an unknown spot,
And Blenheim's name be new;
But still, in story and in song,
For many an age remembered long,
Shall live the towers of Hugoumont
And field of Waterloo!

In order to bring within the means of every class of her Majesty's Subjects this Magnificent Number, with its unsurpassable Engraving, the charge for both will be only ONE SHILLING, *including a Key to this noble Work of Art.*

OFFICE, 331, STRAND, LONDON.



The Pictorial Times.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 17. 1845.

WHITSUNTIDE.

THE season of Whitsuntide, consecrated by our Church to the memory of a holy dispensation, is hailed by us all in this northern climate as the herald of the summer—a tide for rejoicing in the gay sunshine, and inhaling on breezy hill or furzy heath the soft south wind.

Whitsuntide is the time when Nature puts on her freaksome jollity and winning smiles, demonstrating that

The hand that formed her was divine.

We welcome, then, Whitsuntide as she has long been welcomed—with the welcome of the heart—the kindly greeting of an affectionate spirit. Full of love herself, she is to be loved; and loved she is, if we believe that in

Mute and immaterial things

the spirit of love can be resident. Flowers greet her with choicest perfume and liveliest colours; the trees in her honour array themselves in their tenderest green, or hang out their fragrant blossoms; the birds pour forth sweetest carols in her praise; and even man, if sin or care has not chilled his heart, man himself goes on his way rejoicing in her loveliness.

This is a frame of mind to be encouraged. In this hard-toiling, work-day world of ours, we cannot look for any great store of happiness. The true secret is the cultivation of an undergrowth of small pleasures; for, alas! few great ones are held on a long tenure. Men there are to be found, who,

By a happy alchemy of mind,
Can turn to pleasure all they find;

who are enabled to exclaim with Hamlet, "I could be bounded in a nutshell, and count myself a king of infinite space!" We seek vainly, for what we vainly think, "our being's end and aim;" as if enjoyment, not duty, was of "our being" both "end and aim:" we seek for it, forgetting that

——to ourselves, in every place consign'd,
Our own felicity we make or find;

that if we so will it, ours it may be to boast, that over adverse circumstances, over opposing fates—borrowing the idle term of a feeble philosophy—over resisting and impending difficulties, we can struggle into the haven of contentment, and, even more than conquerors, convert all that offered us conflict into very sources of delight and gratification.

It is true, the over-indulgence of the imaginative faculty, which can work us so much good, may be productive of mischief—may eventuate in terrible delusions, which, abstracting the individual from realities, and surrounding him with fancied existences, may deny him capacity for the discharge of real duties. When

Cobweb on the castle wall
Seems tapestry in lordly hall,

full time it is that the physician should be called in, and the darkened room, the lancet, and the meagre diet put in requisition.

Still, but for this imaginative faculty we should be indeed unhappy. Let all the treasuries of intellect be open to us, let us quaff ever so deeply at the pure springs of science, still would there be a void in our life, something yet to be filled up.

——— Great God! I'd rather be
A pagan suckled in a creed outworn,
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

In such a spirit as this we welcome in the days of summer merriment; and so trusting all our readers have spent their Whitsuntide as merrily as could be, we bid them, in all sincerity, heartily farewell.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE AND THE SOCIETY FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

Office of the Society for the Emancipation of Industry,
15. Exeter Hall, May 10. 1845.

Sir,—I request the favour of your giving insertion in your columns to the accompanying correspondence between the Committee of the Society for the Emancipation of Industry and the Council of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

The object of the Society will be obvious, namely, the development of the truth on an all-important social question, entering as it does, most intimately, into the consideration severally of "Free-trade" and "Protection," now so much discussed within and without the walls of Parliament.

As the Council of the Anti-Corn-Law League have shown themselves either unable or unwilling to justify a principle to which they are publicly pledged, the Committee of the Society for the Emancipation of Industry, after waiting more than a month without receiving the requested communication, have determined, with your permission, to give publicity to the correspondence through the medium of your paper.

In taking this step, the Committee of the Society are making another attempt to point out the true and only means of alleviating the distress acknowledged on all hands to prevail among the labouring classes, and to expose the fallacious character of the system of currency now existing in England—a system which, in its entirety as proposed to Scotland and Ireland, modified even as it is by the abandonment of an important feature, will but aggravate the misery of the industrious population, and accelerate the ruin which, as a consequence of the Monetary Bill of 1819, and its "complement" of 1844, impends over the whole British empire.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW SCOTTISWOODE, Chairman.

No. 1.

Office of the Society for the Emancipation of Industry,
15. Exeter Hall, Feb. 18. 1845.

Sir,—Perceiving an inconsistency between the principles on which the Anti-Corn-Law League is founded (viz. those of perfectly free trade in all commodities), and the public and parliamentary votes of some of the principal members of the League, with reference to one particular commodity, "gold," the Committee of the Society for the Emancipation of Industry request to be favoured with answers to the following questions, viz:—

First, Is the Anti-Corn-Law League prepared to admit that the commodity "gold" ought to be subjected to the law of supply and demand, and all the consequences of that law, as well as cotton, iron, or any other commodity?

Second, If so, is the League prepared to maintain that when the Legislature selected GOLD as the *money* of the country, it should, as COIN, be exempt from that law of supply and demand to which it is so admitted the *merchantable metal* ought to be subject?

I am requested by the Committee of the Society to ask the favour of an early reply to this communication, and I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) ANDREW SCOTTISWOODE, Chairman.

To the Chairman of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

No. 2.

National Anti-Corn-Law League, 67. Fleet Street, Feb. 28. 1845.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 18th inst., and I am directed to refer you for a solution of the questions you have proposed to the acknowledged authorities on political economy, as the Council are not desirous to enter into controversy on such points. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. L. SAUL.

Andrew Scottiswoode, Esq., Chairman, &c. &c.

No. 3.

Office of the Society for the Emancipation of Industry,
15. Exeter Hall, March 3. 1845.

Gentlemen,—I am requested by the Committee of the Society for the Emancipation of Industry to acknowledge the receipt of the reply of the Council of the Anti-Corn-Law League, through Mr. A. L. Saul, to the communications made to them on the 18th of last month.

As the Council of the League and their lecturers have placed themselves prominently forward as public instructors and interpreters of the effects of free trade on prices and the wages of labour, the Committee of the Society, as part of that public, felt themselves justified, with all courtesy, in asking a reply to the questions propounded in their former communication. Anxious to investigate the truth, and not being aware who are the writers whom the Council consider to be "the acknowledged authorities" on political economy, the Committee request to be informed.

The Council of the League must, at the same time, be aware that the fundamental principles of any society can never be identified in the miscellaneous writings of other parties, and that unless the Council are prepared explicitly to avow and explain their own opinions, they will never be able to maintain that position in public estimation to which they have aspired.

The Committee of the Society for the Emancipation of Industry, with a view to the establishment of correct opinions on the subject in question, propose to give publicity to this correspondence; and, in order that the Council of the Anti-Corn-Law League may fully understand the object of their former questions, they beg leave to add one more:—

Thirdly,—If gold, the measure of value, be excluded from the law of supply and demand, and its price be fixed as it now is, does it not inevitably follow that all prices, whether of commodities or of labour, must be regulated thereby; and is it not to the fact of gold being fixed at the low price of *3l. 17s. 10½d.* per ounce, the price it bore before taxation was so largely imposed, that the present low and unremunerating prices for commodities and labour in this highly-taxed country are to be attributed?

The Committee deem the prosperity and happiness of the labouring classes of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, especially Scotland and Ireland, at the present moment, to be so much involved in the issue, that they offer to appoint three gentlemen to meet Messrs. Cobden, Villiers, and Bright, on behalf of the Council, to discuss any point of difference that may arise. They propose that it shall be competent for each party to introduce twelve other gentlemen to be present at the discussion, and that reporters, mutually agreed upon, and at joint expense, shall be employed with the understanding that an authorised report of the proceedings shall forthwith be published. I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) ALEX. WILSON, Hon. Sec.

To the Chairman and Council of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

No. 4.

Office of the Society for the Emancipation of Industry,
15. Exeter Hall, March 28. 1845.

Gentlemen,—On the 3d instant I had the honour of addressing you on behalf of the Committee of the Society for the Emancipation of Industry, requesting the favour of reply to certain questions the Committee are desirous of publicly raising, and the solution of which they consider to be most intimately connected with the future welfare of the industrious classes of this country, whether manufacturing or agricultural. Not having heard from you, I request the favour of a reply as early as possible, and

I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) ALEX. WILSON, Hon. Sec.

To the Chairman and Council of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

REPRESENTATION OF HEREFORD.—There are rumours of the retirement of Mr. Clive—rumours to which the advanced age of that gentleman, and the pressure of a heavy domestic affliction, give currency.—*Hereford Journal.*

BRITISH REFORMATION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the members of the above society was held at the Hanover Square Rooms, Captain Harcourt, R. N., in the chair, supported by the Rev. Messrs. Thelwall, Tennison, Cuffe, Parker, &c. The meeting was very much crowded. The chairman spoke at a very great length, and commented on the doctrines of the church of Rome very fully. He recommended to the society to the support of all denominations on account of the aid it afforded in counteracting the indefatigable exertions of the Roman Catholic priests to make proselytes. The report read by the secretary stated that much had been done during the past year in furtherance of the objects of the association. Lectures had been delivered and numerous tracts had been distributed in places where Romish doctrines had been recently promulgated. The total receipts towards the funds amounted to *1623l. 9s. 10d.*, and deducting the expenditure, a balance of *119l. 5s. 9d.* remained. The report having been agreed to, several resolutions in accordance were proposed and carried unanimously.

The Literary Fund Charity celebrated its anniversary on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Ellenborough in the chair.

BUSINESS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.—A great mass of public business much of it of importance, stands on the books of the House of Commons for disposal after the present recess. In addition to this, the unparalleled amount of private business, principally consisting of railway bills, must either protract the session to at least the usual late period, or if, as is generally supposed, the session is to be shortened so as to allow her Majesty to visit Ireland, the inevitable result must be, that a large portion of those bills and projected measures must be deferred "till next session." On Friday no fewer than fifty-eight notices were given at the Private Bill Office. With respect to the public business, there is some appointed for as distant a date as the 9th of June, when the Physic and Surgery Bill and Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons Bill are named to be considered in committee. The Maynooth College Bill again comes on on Monday, the 19th, when it is to be read a third time. And there are ten notices of motions entered on the books, for which no days have yet been named. One is by Mr. Ewart, for a select committee "to inquire whether the present system of indirect taxation does not press unjustly on the poor," &c.

WHITSUNTIDE EXCURSIONS AND FAIRS.

On Monday the morning was ushered in with merry peals from the church bells, and at an early hour thousands of well dressed people were making their way to the numerous steam-boat piers on the river, and to the terminus of the Dover and Brighton Railways at London Bridge, for the purpose of escaping the smoky atmosphere of the capital and enjoying themselves in the country. The cheap excursion trains on the Dover and Brighton lines carried upwards of 20,000 persons from London at half fares, which are to be continued during the holidays. The steamers, of which there were as many as a hundred in requisition above and below bridge, came in for a large share of traffic. Before seven o'clock the steamers left the Watermen's delph pier for Greenwich, Woolwich, and Gravesend, and also for Putney, Fulham, Richmond, and other places up the country, and were all filled. The Watermen's steamers, a fleet of thirteen vessels, carried 27,000 passengers during the day between Woolwich, Greenwich, and London, and as many were taken up and down the river in the boats of the old company. The boats of the London and westward companies carried immense numbers to Vauxhall, Battersea, and Chelsea during the day, and occasionally they were fearfully overcrowded, and sometimes rolled from side to side in a frightful manner. There were twenty Gravesend steamers in requisition, and some of them made more than one trip. Between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and two in the afternoon 17,000 persons had landed at the Terrace Pier, Town Quay, the Floating Pier, and the Rosherville landing-place at Northfleet. The trains on the Greenwich and Blackwall Railways were running every quarter of an hour, and the tea-gardens and other places of resort in the suburbs of the metropolis were filled with company. The beautiful park at Greenwich, the favourite resort of the Londoners, presents a rich and verdant appearance. The late rains have improved it vastly, and the gay multitude went scattered about in the hill and the dales, and the shaded walks, and the usual diversion of running up and down the far famed One Tree Hill was indulged in by the lads and lasses, who seemed content with the cheapest amusement. The country in and about Woolwich, Blackheath, and Shooters' Hill was thronged with visitors.

TREATMENT OF INSANE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.

On Wednesday an important investigation, adjourned from Wednesday the 30th ult., and which occupied several hours, was resumed before Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., and a jury of seventeen householders of St. Pancras, at the Earl Cathcart, Munster Street, Regent's Park, with respect to the circumstances involving the death of William Holden, aged 16½ years, lately an inmate of Peckham House Lunatic Asylum, where he had been placed by the authorities of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, to which parish he belonged. The inquiry was adjourned in order to obtain evidence, the authorities of the asylum having been charged with the death of the deceased through neglect or ill-treatment, and those statements derived to all appearance corroborated by the condition of the body when viewed by the jury at the residence of the deceased's mother, No. 32. Munster Square. It was covered with sores, through which the bones protruded, and its emaciated condition was such that not only the coroner, but every other medical man who saw it, declared they had never witnessed such a horrible sight before. The proceedings excited intense interest, and some of the clergy and local authorities of Newington, as also from the lunatic asylum, were present during the inquiry.

Sarah Holden, the mother of the deceased, was the first witness called. She said: I am a widow, and reside at No. 32. Munster Square. The deceased was my son. He had been ill for some months before his death, which took place on the 18th of April, at seven o'clock in the evening, at my house, and in my presence. He had been an inmate of Mr. Armstrong's Peckham House Lunatic Asylum, from which I had fetched him about three weeks before. He was in the lunatic asylum about five weeks, but a week before had been in the workhouse of St. Mary, Newington, to which I took him. A few days before I took him to the workhouse he became insane, and so violent I could do nothing with him. I saw him once or twice during the time he was in the workhouse, and I have nothing to complain of with respect to his treatment there, except that I thought they had tied him down to the bed too tightly. The last day I saw deceased at the workhouse was on a Friday, and I was told he was going to be moved that day to Armstrong's asylum. There were no sores or bruises on his person whatever when he went from home to the workhouse. For two months before he went to the workhouse, Mr. Stuart, a medical gentleman, attended deceased for ill health. I did not see any wounds or sores upon his person on the day he left the workhouse for the lunatic asylum. After his removal to the asylum on the Friday, I think I went there to see him on the following Monday. He was then in what they called the "first building;" and when he saw me he knew me, for he called me "mother." He was then lying on what I was told was a water bed. I was not allowed to see him alone, and I had not been there more than five minutes when the keeper said, "There, that's enough, bid your mother good-bye;" and I then left. There were some other patients in bed in the ward at the time. I went on another occasion to see deceased on a Thursday, but that not being the regular day I was not allowed to do so. I did not see him again in the asylum, but my sister did, and I stayed down stairs. I caused him to be removed from the asylum, as I thought he was ill-treated. It was on a Wednesday when he came away. He seemed in great agony, for they had pulled his trousers on over his sores on his hips and back, and when he got home they were completely saturated with the discharge from the wounds, and I was forced to cut his trousers from his body to get them off. His legs were quite contracted, so that he could not stand or sit, and he was too insensible to make any statement as to his treatment. Dr. Stuart attended him after he came from the asylum, but he was first seen by two other medical gentlemen, by one on the day he came home. They both said he had been neglected. By the coroner: The deceased, when at home, used to sleep in bed. He usually laid on his side. I think Mr. Stuart saw deceased three days after he came home from the asylum.

Mr. Alexander Patrick Stuart examined: I am a graduate in medicine, and reside at 130. Hill Street, Berkeley Square. I first attended deceased as a patient of the St. Pancras General Dispensary, with which institution I am connected. Mr. Hardwicke, the surgeon of the dispensary, had attended him before me. I found him labouring under mental excitement, but not to a great extent. In two or three days after his excitement increased considerably, and I ordered cupping between the shoulders, which afforded great relief. This was a few days before he went to Newington Workhouse. When he left my care to go there deceased was not much emaciated. His body was perfectly sound, and there were no sores whatever upon it. I again saw deceased on the 1st of April, after his return from the asylum, and understood he had returned a few days before. His condition then was such that I never saw in all my medical experience anything approaching to it. He was in a state of the most extreme emaciation, had no sense, was pulseless, and his skin quite cold. There were wounds covering the whole of both hips and haunch bones, which presented themselves quite bare, and there was a large sloughing sore at the bottom of the spine. The sores were in the most unhealthy condition. I ordered them to be washed with chloride of soda, which greatly improved them. The bones of the lower part of the back were also entirely bare. The parts were in a state of mortification. The coroner: What do you believe to have been the cause of those wounds you have described? Witness: I am not aware that they would be likely to be caused by anything else than the pressure arising from the continual lying on those parts. They are what is termed bed sores, which I have had considerable opportunities of seeing in all their stages, having been for seven years in the Fever Infirmary at Glasgow. I may say I have seen thousands of cases; but in all my life never one in the least approaching this. In reply to inquiries from the coroner, Mr. Stuart declared his belief that the deceased had died from the bed sores, and had his death occurred a fortnight sooner, he would have had no hesitation in stating that it had been occasioned by want of proper treatment in the lunatic asylum.

Mr. Robert Liston examined: I am surgeon to University College Hospital, and reside in Clifford Street, Bond Street. I examined the body of the deceased with Mr. Stuart, after death, and concur in the opinion he has given. The extensive sores on the body were quite sufficient to account for death. I never, in all my experience before, saw such extensive bed sores. There was also sufficient disease in the head to account for death. It was subsequently shown by the evidence of Mr. Lowndes, surgeon to the Newington union workhouse, Edward Coppin, and Mrs. Rhodes, one of the nurses, and a pauper who had slept in the next bed to him, that there were bruises or sores on his body before he was sent to the asylum. The object of sending him to the asylum was, that he might have closer attendance than he could have in the workhouse.

Robert Birkbeck, a keeper in the asylum, admitted that he was placed for the first four days on a straw bed, but he acted on the arrangements of the establishment. The coroner remarked that it might be a very nice place, but that he, for one, should like to keep out of it as long as he could. Mr. W. J. Hill, surgeon to the asylum, deposed that the deceased had sores on his body when admitted, and that every attention had been paid to him. Coroner: Criminals are better off than lunatics, but a new bill is about to be introduced that will remedy the evil. Mr. Hill stated that no violence had been used, and that the wounds were no worse when deceased left than they were when he arrived. The coroner here said that this admission was a severe reflection on his own evidence, and was totally at variance with that of the other witnesses. Mrs. Hill, aunt of the deceased, corroborated the statements of the other witnesses, that he was free from sores when taken to the hospital. She had remonstrated with the people of the asylum on his treatment. Several of the witnesses were recalled, but nothing further of importance was elicited; after which the inquest was, at the request of the jurors themselves, adjourned, for the purpose of obtaining further evidence.

CAUSERIE.

We understand, says an Isle of Man paper, there is every probability of the Government immediately appointing a vice-chancellor for this island, who will, of course, be an English barrister of some standing, in order that the public business of the island may suffer no interruption. The appointment, we learn, will be at the earnest solicitation of the lieutenant-governor himself.

The hon. member for South Shields, Mr. J. T. Wawn, yielding to the "pressure from without," has declined to vote for the further reading of the Maynooth College Bill, and signified that, if neutrality on his part does not meet with the wishes of his constituents, he will resign, and fall back upon private life.

The locusts, which had appeared in swarms on different points of the African coast, shored themselves, for the first time, near Algiers on the 30th ult. At Khadrah, to the west of the Fondouk, they devoured all the grass and leaves of the trees. Those insects are yellow, a couple of inches in length, and maintain themselves and direct their course in the air as easily as birds.

Mr. Bulwer was to leave Madrid for England on the 13th.

According to a Berlin letter of the 4th, in a Frankfort journal, the northern powers finding it impossible to induce Don Carlos to come to any arrrangement with the Spanish Government, feel disposed to recognise Queen Isabella.

The Bishop of London on Saturday last consecrated the new edifice, which has just been erected in Endell Street, leading from Long Acre into Broad Street, Holborn, &c., by voluntary contributions, for the purpose of affording the poor of the surrounding neighbourhood the means of attending Divine service, &c. The church is in the Gothic style, and a view of it will be found in the 106th Number of the "Pictorial Times."

The grand national archery meeting is to be held this year at Knaresmire, near York. Upwards of five hundred members of the principal clubs will compete for the prizes. The meeting will be held on the 25th and 26th of June.

A woman who was incautiously sitting on the bulwark of a Greenwich steamer fell backwards into the water when off St. Katherine's Dock, but was fortunately rescued by prompt assistance with a boat-hook.

A rat's nest, containing no fewer than thirty-five rattlings, was found last week in a pig-stye at Lytham.

On Saturday, an act was issued to exempt ships carrying passengers to North America from the obligation of having on board a physician, surgeon, or apothecary." The act contains only three clauses, and came into operation on Thursday last, when it received the royal assent. The object of the statute is to repeal a part of the Merchant Seamen's Act, which required that vessels trading to North America with 100 persons on board to take out a medical officer.

There was a considerable increase in the quantity of coals imported into London in April as compared with the same month last year. Newcastle has sent 86,467 tons; Sunderland, 54,773; Stockton and Hartlepool, 48,262; Blyth, 4249; Yorkshire, 3268; Wales, 11,748; and Scotland, 462.

We copy the following from the "Georgian," a newspaper published at Savannah, in the United States:—"There were exported from Boston, during the week ending the 1st of March, this year, 1943 bales of domestic goods—of these 1633 bales were shipped to South America, 212 to Smyrna, 37 to the West Indies, and 11 bales to Africa."

The bridge which it will be necessary to erect over the Tweed, for the connection of the North British and the intended Newcastle and Berwick railways, should the latter obtain the sanction of Parliament, will be 726 yards in length, and one hundred feet above high water mark. It will consist of thirteen arches (the present bridge has fifteen), each of 70 feet span, nine or ten abutments being in the river.

On Monday the shops in the grand row in Covent Garden Market contained a collection of peaches, nectarines, cherries strawberries, green peas, and French beans, showing the influence of artificial cultivation on the anticipation of nature.

An extensive fresh importation of American hops has just taken place of very excellent quality. The duty on this produce is so high, that the last which were imported were sold for the use of the Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands.

A new article of import has been introduced by the Trent steamer from the West Indies in new potatoes, which have been successfully cultivated in the Bermudas, for the early supply of the English market, from the best seeds. The climate and soil are well suited for their growth, and about a ton has been brought over as a sample by the above steamer. In boiling they are said to be of even superior quality to those of home produce, being less watery. The same vessel has also brought over a quantity of pine-apples, preserved in their own juice in bottles, which are likely to be a valuable addition to the kitchen.

Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart., M.P., has been appointed by her Majesty to the office of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Flint, vacant by the death of the late Marquis of Westminster.

The Marquis of Westminster, we understand, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, vacant by the death of the late venerable Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

His Grace the Duke of Cleveland has given 100*l.* to the schools about to be attached to the collegiate church, Wolverhampton, and become a subscriber of 20*l.* per annum.

The Duke of Sutherland has given permission to destroy the hares on the farms of his tenants in the parish of Trentham, where they are injurious to them.

The fifteenth meeting of the British Association will be held at Cambridge in the week commencing Thursday, the 19th June. The time was fixed thus much the earlier than usual in order to suit the "commencement," which is on the 24th, earlier than usual in order to suit the "commencement," which is on the 24th, and brings a large concourse of members to the University. The great feature of the ensuing meeting will be a congress of the observers at the different magnetical observatories stationed throughout Europe, at which many distinguished foreigners are expected to attend. Sir John Herschel, Bart., is the president for the present year.

It is believed that the experimental squadron, composed of ships-of-the-line, will sail on a cruise about the middle of June.—*United Service Gazette.*

A concert was given on Saturday evening at Crosby Hall, by the spirited proprietors to their friends, on the occasion of the exhibition of the statue of Sir John Crosby, executed by Mr. Nixon, which is about to be placed in the front of the building, which they have restored. An engraving of which appears in our 104th Number.

Upwards of one hundred of the military are daily employed, in addition to the ordinary labourers, in proceeding with the works of the Tower fortress. The site of the old armoury has been nearly excavated, and concrete laid for the brick foundations of the new barracks. The earth taken in of the latter has been thrown into the Tower into the moat, to fill it up, and it is not now intended to make it into a plantation, but into an exercise ground for the military, and a promenade for the inhabitants of this fortress.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, Bart., and Vice-Admiral Sir Edward W. C. R. Owen, Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Grand Cross of the said order; and Rear Admiral Sir Edward Chetham, Knight Companion of the said Most Honourable Military Order, to be Knight Commander thereof.

The cliffs at Brighton were much crowded during the holidays by persons from the metropolis, and the pleasure boats were in great requisition. Considerable excitement was occasioned by the upsetting of a small pleasure-boat, containing three men, about 200 yards from shore. A great number of small craft were on the water, and several boats went to their assistance, but unfortunately one of the three was drowned. The youth who met a watery grave was Mr. Richard Swinburne, eighteen years of age, son of Mr. Swinburne, a wholesale chemist in Bush Lane city.

A letter of April 29., from Vienna, mentions the death of Mr. Henry Simon de Laemel, the celebrated Hebrew banker, which had taken place in that city. Mr. Laemel, who had attained the age of eighty, was much esteemed by the Emperor Francis II.

On Monday next there will be a morning performance at St. James's Theatre in aid of the funds of the Society for the Relief of Distressed Needlewomen, when the parts will be sustained by amateurs. We are glad to see that the list of lady patronesses contains some of the most distinguished names among the nobility, and trust that the undertaking will be of service to that very deserving class among our country women which it is intended to benefit.

At the last general meeting of the society for promoting Christian Knowledge, it was announced that her Majesty had graciously presented a donation of 100 guineas towards its funds. This society, which has enjoyed the countenance and support of the sovereigns of England from the time of its foundation in the reign of William III., continues to pursue its course of usefulness in this country and throughout the colonies and dependencies of the empire.

We have much pleasure in stating that Lieutenant Stokes, who was lately dismissed his ship, the Tartarus, by sentence of a court-martial, has been appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty to her Majesty's ship Syren.

Captain Simpson of the John Pirie, just returned from New Zealand, describes in glowing terms the effects of Governor Fitzroy's new line of policy.

We much regret to record the decease of Robert Bransby Cooper, Esq., M.P. for Gloucester, who expired on the 10th instant, at his residence of this town near Gloucester. Mr. Cooper represented the city of Gloucester for twelve years, and in three successive parliaments. The consistency of his character as a politician and as a steady defender of the Protestant constitution of these realms, is well known. Mr. Cooper was senior magistrate for the county of Gloucester, a brother of the late Sir Astley Cooper, Baronet, and an uncle of the present baronet. He was in his 84th year.

Captain Seborn's new Model of the Battle of Waterloo continues to be very extensively visited. On Monday his Grace the Duke of Richmond (a Waterloo officer) inspected it, and expressed himself highly pleased with the correctness of its military details.

Five young Persians of rank, selected by the Shah to proceed to France to receive a European education, arrived at Toulouse on the 9th on their way to Paris They are under the care of an artillery officer, who formed part of the body of French military men who received permission to proceed to Ispahan to instruct the Persian troops in European discipline.

A friend of ours courted a lady for twenty-eight years, and then married her. She turned out to be a perfect virago, but died two years after the wedding. "Now," said our friend in a self-gratulating tone, "see what I have escaped by a long courtship."

A Sunderland shipowner received a letter from his skipper in London, with a pennyspice enclosed to pay the postage! He was, however, charged fourpence freight; and has written to instruct his clever captain, the next time he writes to "lash" his penny on the outside of the letter, with a note to the postmaster to pocket it for his trouble.

The Bowery Theatre, at New York, was totally destroyed by fire on the 25th ult,

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

We live in an age of "*regulation*"—the regulation of that which is really self-regulating. To the exploded doctrines of "over-population" and "over-production"—principles contradictory of each other—have now succeeded those of "over-issues" and the "regulation of the currency." We hear constantly from Sir Robert Peel, when treating on banking subjects, of "over issues," and his endeavour to "make paper conform to gold" is the favourite remedy. The disquisitions of the right hon baronet proceed upon the supposition, that bankers may be induced to give forth their notes without valuable consideration. If they were to do so, the practice would soon find its remedy; but mercantile men know full well that this is not the case. The only way in which banking issues are made, is either on security lodged, or in the way of discount of bills of exchange. These modes take their measure from the demands of business, and to put a limit to such assistance as this, amounts to neither more nor less than to limit the transactions of manufactures and commerce.

The misfortune is, that men undertake to legislate on subjects of trade without practical information. The only legitimate points on which our Senators should decide, is the safety, as to responsibility, with which banking issues should be made; and this was wisely and sufficiently provided for in the Bank Charter Bill, by rendering it imperative upon bankers to record, for public information, the names of their partners; the rest might safely be left to find its own level. With this precaution, Currency should be free as the air we breathe—should be governed entirely by demand. This was the case between 1797 and 1819, and to this was attributable that high degree of prosperity that reigned in this country during that period.

The province of Government in a largely producing country is to take care that its coin is a solid substratum of legal tender circulation, in which the taxes necessary for state purposes shall be receivable; and when taxation is of an indirect kind, as is the case to the extent of three-fourths of the whole revenue of the United Kingdom, it is requisite that the Government currency should be adapted to that form of taxation, entering, as it does, into all price, by adding to natural value; otherwise, as we have frequently shown, the taxation ceases to be *indirect* on the consumers, and becomes *direct* on the producers—an operation oppressively unjust to the capitalist and labourer.

Scotland and Ireland, it appears, are to have yet some measure of respite from the rigour of the meddling policy inflicted on England, by which every farmer's, manufacturer's, and tradesman's property and profits are diminished; and which is justified, it seems, on the absurd ground of paper having depreciated during the war with reference to gold, when the latter was left free to find its market price; the reality of the case being, that the paper money during the war was at its *just level* with reference to taxation, and gold was *appreciated* on the mercantile principle of supply and demand, like every other commodity. We cannot so satisfactorily explain this important branch of the subject as by the following illustration, borrowed from Mr. John Taylor's able treatment in his "Minister Mistaken," of the views advanced by Mr. Huskisson on "alleged depreciation:"—

Finding our thoughts checked in this direction, our next surmise might be that foreign wars had somehow been producing the phenomenon. To arrive at this conclusion we might reason thus:—We have been going on, since the war began, adding greatly every year to the Excise and Customs duties: each addition must have rendered it necessary that labourers should be better paid, or these taxes would all fall ultimately on them, and tend to their impoverishment and decay. For, if we double the price of any commodity—as sugar for instance—if we increase the price of beef, if we lay additional duties on tea, or any other of those comforts and necessaries of life to which the poor man is accustomed, he must have more wages given him to enable him to buy those articles in the same quantity as before, or he is injured by our taxation. Two shillings per week added to his previous 10*s.* would be equal to an increase of 20 per cent. on his means of purchasing all these commodities, and would leave him neither richer nor poorer for the addition. But if his employer pays him 20 per cent more wages, he must charge 20 per cent. more for all the products of that labour, or he will himself have to bear all the weight of that taxation which was intended, when levied, to fall ultimately on the wealthy and unproductive consumer. Now, taxes on commodities were thus increased during the war, and were thus permitted to increase the price of every product of skill—not only the articles on which any particular tax was laid, but every article produced by men who bought the goods which were thus particularly taxed. The advance was gradually made by a constantly increasing taxation of commodities, till at length *every* article rose in price, on the average, from 19*s.* 6*d.* sterling for our multiple to less than eighty-eight of the principal articles of trade and commerce—articles the least liable to be affected in their production by improvement in the art of machinery, or by discoveries in science.* Considering, then, that all other commodities advanced in price according to taxation when paper money prevailed the addition, why should not gold and silver? As *commodities*, which was their character so long as the Bank was not compelled to take up its notes in gold, they might have been expected to advance in some such proportion. Now, supposing they had risen 50 per cent. only from 1797 to the close of the war, the price would have been 5*l.* 17*s.* per ounce, equal to a rise in commodities from 19*s.* to 15*s.* But if this were the case, each note, when it was exchanged against that ounce of gold, would be worth only 13*s.* 4*d.* instead of 20*s.* Was it from this circumstance a note was called a note? In one sense it was; for 6*l.* would only buy as much gold or any other commodity as 4*l.* 3*s.* formerly did; but in another sense it was not, for the difference of price, viz. 2*l.*, was a sum actually representing *increased taxation*, and therefore the value of the gold or other commodity being as before, 4*l.*, and the tax 2*l.* more, the whole amount of 6*l.* was not a depreciated paper money in that sense which Mr. Huskisson conceived it to be depreciated. *Every pound had its purpose*; if 10*s.* were demanded and paid for the article in its own natural state as it existed before the war, and 5*s.* more were added for taxes which Government had compelled the producer to pay, and empowered him, by means of paper money, to recover again from the rich consumer of his goods, that 5*s.* appreciated. It was still money of full value, inasmuch as it represented *taxation* in addition to the natural price. Increase taxation, and this difference between paper and gold will increase; lower taxation, and it will diminish. The natural value of gold or silver remains always the same; taxation alone causes the paper price to vary from the gold price.

We will only add—Taxation by Customs and Excise now bears a larger proportion to *direct* taxation than it did during the war—why, it may well be asked, is our currency different in principle to what then obtained?

* "Tables of Taxation, Currency, and Prices, from 1784 to 1837," published at No. 43. Mincing Lane.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, MAY 16.

Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and petitions presented.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

STATE OF THE NAVY.—Captain BERKELEY called the attention of the House to the present system of manning her Majesty's Navy, and the difficulty that arises in procuring able seamen for her service. He did not like to see sea complements, war complements, or place complements, because he considered them all nonsense; a proper complement was only required. It appeared that ships of 82 guns had the same number of men as ships of 84 guns, consequently one ship must have too many men, or the other must have too few. Give him a single-deck ship, a two-deck ship, or a three-deck ship—give him the number of guns and the weight of metal each had to carry, and in one moment he would tell what was the proper complement each ship ought to bear. He found that under the present system, ships of 90 guns, and 92 guns, and 104 guns, were all classed with the same number of men. Now was not that an absurdity?

Sir G. COCKBURN said it is so.

Captain BERKELEY said the only method that he had of knowing was by looking to the returns of the ships, and, as far as he could judge from those, the ships he had named were classed the same.

Sir G. COCKBURN said the 90 gun ships are not.

Captain BERKELEY continued: Why, then, was there no difference between the 90 gun and the 92 gun ships?

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, FRIDAY.

TRIAL OF MARTHA BRIXEY.

At the sitting of the court this morning, *Martha Brixey*, aged eighteen, was placed in the dock, charged with the murder of Robert Barry Fiinch, the infant child of Mr. Fiinch, of Greenwich. On being called upon to plead, she replied, "Not guilty" in a very feeble voice. She was accommodated with a chair, and during the trial continued to rock herself backwards and forwards, as if suffering mental anguish.

Mr. Bodkin stated the case to the jury for the prosecution.

Mr. John G. Fiinch was the first witness called. He stated: I am a solicitor, residing at Greenwich. On the 4th of May I was in the dining-room with my wife and Mr. Traill, when I saw the prisoner enter the room in a very excited state, and she exclaimed, "Oh, Sir, what have I done! what have I done! Will you forgive me?" I said, "What have you done?" She said, "Oh, Sir, I am a murderer; I have cut the baby's throat." I instantly ran to the nursery, and saw my child in the cot with his head very nearly off. There was an ordinary table-knife lying across my child, and I saw he was dead. I left the room, and on the landing I met Mr. Traill. I called his attention to what had happened, went down stairs, and shortly afterwards saw the prisoner in what is called my room. She again addressed me, saying, "Oh, Sir, what have I done—will you forgive me?" She was about to seize hold of me, but I thrust her from me, and said, "You wretch, you have murdered my poor child, who never injured you, and you will be hanged, that is what will become of you." A police officer was then sent for, and she was given into custody. One of her fellow-servants brought her down her bonnet and her shawl. The policeman was about to take her away, when she said, "Oh, Sir, let me change my boots." I said there was no occasion for that, but she was allowed to do so. Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson, who defended her: Her conduct was generally kind to a degree. She had been ill, and a medical man had been spoken to relative to putting her under a course of medicine. I had noticed latterly that she had been dull. The servants had all had mourning in consequence of the death of my father. There was no feeling of vindictiveness on the part of the prisoner towards Mrs. Fiinch, or any other branch of the family. She was always treated with kindness, and appeared sensible of the kindness shown towards her. The children were very fond of her. She used to read to them, and endeavour to amuse them in every possible way.

Mr. Traill, the police magistrate, was next called and examined by Mr. Bodkin. He stated: I am a police magistrate, and was present in Mr. Fiinch's dining-room on the morning of Sunday, the 4th of May, when the prisoner came into the room, as described by the last witness. I went into the room with Mr. Fiinch, and on seeing what had taken place, I went out of the room to prevent Mrs. Fiinch from coming in, thinking the sight was too horrible for her. I saw the prisoner on returning, and took hold of her to prevent further mischief, not knowing what further violence she might be guilty of. She addressed me by name, and asked me if I thought God would forgive her, if she asked for pardon; she appeared to suffer great distress of mind.

Lord Denman: In what way did she manifest distress of mind? Mr. Traill: Both by her words and manner.

Mr. John Sutton: I am grand uncle of the deceased, and a surgeon. I saw the child after the occurrence; the wound was sufficient to cause death.

Sarah May: I am upper nursemaid in the family of Mr. Fiinch. I remember the morning of the 4th of May. I had placed the child in the cot as usual; the prisoner had nursed the child that morning while I was doing something else. She always behaved to the children with great kindness. She assisted me making a bed that morning, and asked me whether I thought Mrs. Fiinch would forgive her, and allow her to stop. I said I did not think Mrs. Fiinch would, and told her she had better be quiet. I afterwards went down to the lower part of the house, and then heard a screaming. I did not see anything of the prisoner between the time of being up stairs with her and the time of hearing the screaming. During the time I have known her I have always considered her a person of very kind disposition. The children were very fond of her. She had the same mourning given her as the other servants. She complained of one of the dresses not fitting her. She had it altered several times, and then was not satisfied with it. I had latterly noticed a change in her manner; she did not look so well, and was rather low in spirits sometimes. She tore the body off the dress, said she wished it was at the bottom of the sea, and would burn it. She did burn it by putting it into the fire. I said I should tell Mrs. Fiinch what she had done, and did so on her return from Dover. On hearing it, Mrs. Fiinch said she must have been in a great passion to have done it, and if she did such things she must leave her service. Mrs. Fiinch also said that if she heard any more about the dress she should leave. The prisoner's mother was sent for, and, on her promising not to repeat such conduct, she was told she should be allowed to remain. She afterwards seemed to wish to leave. On the day following, the 2d of May, the prisoner was sent to fetch the children from school, and was a very long time gone. On her return she had the dress in her hand, and said she had been to the dressmaker's. On seeing this Mrs. Fiinch said, "Now you recollect, Martha, what I said to you last night about that dress, and now you must go." She cried very much, and said she should never be happy if she went away; she did not, she said, like another to come in her place. I knew that she had been taking medicine. There was something wrong about her; she complained of her head, and said she had a curious sort of aching pain in it. She was very much liked in the family, and was treated with great kindness. On the Saturday before the murder the prisoner said something about people being hanged. She said, "I need not make myself so unhappy as I do; any one would think I had committed a murder. But I have not done so." I said, "Don't talk in that way." Upon which she asked me if I had ever heard of a woman being hung? She had never herself heard, she said, of a woman being hung. I said, "If women commit murder they are hung as well as men." She talked a good deal of leaving. That seemed to be uppermost in her mind. Cross-examined: She had expressed a wish to leave some time before this, and said that Greenwich did not agree with her. That was about a fortnight or three weeks before this occurrence. The family were particularly kind to her; she wanted neither for money nor anything else; but she pawned the dress. She appeared in a state of melancholy and wretchedness from the time of being told that she must go.

Elizabeth Middleditch: I am housemaid to Mr. Fiinch. I recollect opening the door to Mr. Traill at twenty minutes to ten o'clock. On my return to the kitchen I saw Sarah May with one of the children. I then saw the prisoner take a large knife from the box in the pantry. I asked her what she wanted it for? She said, "to cut a pencil." I told her she had better take a small one. But she said she would take the large one to cut the children's bread and butter in the afternoon, and went up with both the knives in her hand. I shortly afterwards heard a scream, and learnt what had occurred. I had noticed her altered manner of late.

Caroline Matilda Priest: I am cook in the family. I remember the nursery-maid came into the kitchen, and was shortly afterwards followed by the prisoner. I subsequently saw her with a knife.

Mr. John Bold Burton: I am a surgeon. On the 31st of March I was desired to send her medicine for some constitutional irregularity. The medicine I gave her was calculated to correct that. Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson: I have been in the habit of prescribing for women in whom the action of nature has been temporarily suspended. This suspension produces various effects upon the body, and sometimes acts on the mind, producing moroseness and duller of demeanour, occasional fits of irritability, sudden excitement, and violent fits of passion. I have known instances in which the functions of the mind in women so affected have been totally deranged. I had suggested that she should be sent away, thinking that such an act of violence as that of burning the dress was after her having enjoyed strong children. She had taken medicine, I believe, up to the very day of the occurrence. Re-examined by Mr. Bodkin: I did not think she was deranged up to the time of this catastrophe.

Lord Denman: But do you think so now? Mr. Burton: That is a very difficult question to answer.

Police constable 21 R: I was at the station-house when the prisoner was brought there. She asked me if I thought God would forgive her, and whether she should be hanged or sent across the water in chains? She started up once or twice, and said, "I will not go; I can't stay here." She also asked if I thought she would have to wear the prison dress, or would be allowed to wear her own clothes. She said she hoped she should not be treated harshly, as she had always been treated so kindly, that she did not know what she should do if they treated her harshly.

Elizabeth Gerrard: I have the charge of the station-house. On Monday, May 5, I supplied the prisoner with a pen and ink to write a letter. The letter produced is that which she wrote.

The letter was put in and read. It was to the following effect:—

"Dear Mary,—Send me another gown, a cotton one, and a pair of gloves. May God Almighty forgive me for the wickedness I have done. I remain your sincere friend. "MARTHA BRIXEY."

This closed the case for the prosecution, and

Mr. Clarkson then rose to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He commenced by making some remarks upon the state of the law in respect of insane criminals, and alluded to the questions which had been submitted to the consideration of the judges as to the necessity of making some alteration therein subsequently to the case of M'Naughten, and reminded them that those learned persons to whom these questions had been submitted had not thought it incumbent upon them to recommend any such alteration, but came to the conclusion that each individual case may be judged of by its own facts; and that it was altogether impossible to lay down any general rule as to the directions which learned judges should give to juries in particular circumstances. Subsequently to the last question, the same as it was before those questions were submitted to the judges by the House of Peers. He then put it to the jury whether, upon the evidence which had been laid before them, they could consistently with the oaths they had taken, consent to shed the blood of the poor creature before them; and warned them against being influenced by any such remarks as those which had been made upon the verdict of the jury who acquitted M'Naughten on the grounds of insanity. He asked them whether the present case was not full of doubt—not as to the fact of the prisoner having severed the head of the unfortunate child, but as to the state of her mind when she committed the act. Was she at the time of its commission in a sane state of mind? Was she in a condition of knowing right from wrong? Let them look at the inconsistency of her conduct. One day she wanted to leave her place, saying the air of Greenwich did not agree with her; one day she was distressed beyond measure at the thoughts of being told to quit. Her general was distressed beyond measure at the thoughts of being told to quit. Her general conduct was exceedingly kind; she was exceedingly fond of the children, and the children of her. But Mr. Burton had solved the difficulty by explaining the disease under which she had laboured, and the consequences which sometimes resulted to the mind from the effects of this complaint. He left it with the jury, then to say whether the prisoner was not *non sane* at the time of committing the crime charged, to return such a verdict as would protect the public from further acts of violence, and save the life of the poor and miserable creature before them.

Lord Denman then proceeded to sum up. He said there was no doubt that the act had been committed by the prisoner; and the only question was, whether at the time she was irresponsible for it by reason of a deranged state of mind. In allusion to the appeal which had been made to them by the prisoner's counsel, his lordship warned the jury against being led away by any false sympathy related to endanger the lives of others; and having called upon them to discharge their duty according to the facts laid before them, he proceeded to read the whole of the evidence, commenting upon the most material portions as he went along. His lordship concluded by leaving the jury to say whether, at the time of committing the act, she was or was not capable of knowing right from wrong. It certainly did not appear that there was any motive to the act, or that the prisoner had entertained any vindictive feelings towards her master or mistress; and although it might seem unreasonable that so shocking an act should go unpunished, yet if it was probable that the very first indication of insanity should be the commission of some dreadful act of violence.

The jury then retired for deliberation, and the prisoner, who appeared in a very weak and desponding state, was removed from the dock. The jury, after nearly half an hour's absence, returned into court, and the foreman delivered the following verdict:—

"We find that at the time when she committed the murder, the prisoner was not responsible for her actions."

Mr. Baron Alderson: That is, that she is Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity.

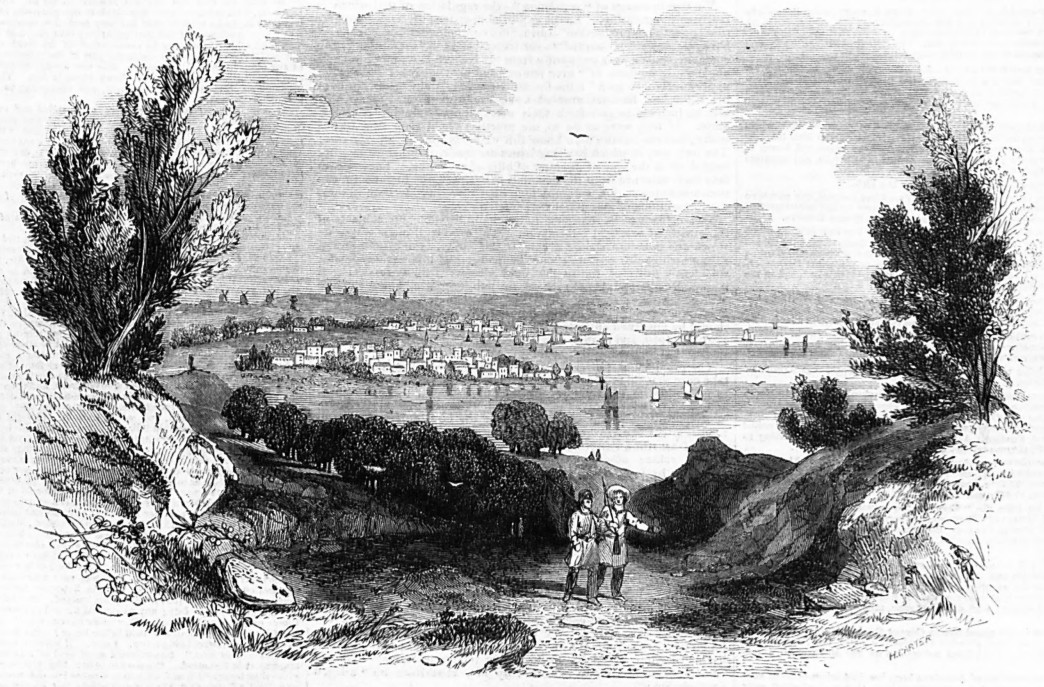
The foreman: Yes, my lord.

The prisoner was then ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure, and she will be sent to Bethlehem.

THE CASE OF MR. MYER—THE LATE ASSAULT IN THE STRAND.

The Grand Jury this morning ignored the bill in this case. It will be recollected that Mr. Myer was committed for trial by Mr. Twyford, for an assault on Mr. M'Lean, a picture dealer in the Strand.

Mr. Clarkson, during the absence of the jury in the case of Martha Brixey, said Mr. M'Lean had not presented himself before the grand jury to support his prosecution against Mr. Myer. He wished to state publicly that Mr. Myer was not a party to Mr. M'Lean's absence.



PITTSBURGH ON THE OHIO—THE SCENE OF THE LATE CONFLAGRATION.

FIRE AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg is a flourishing commercial town of the United States, and the capital of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania. Its situation is extremely picturesque, on a beautiful plain, spreading a broad point of land where the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela forms the Ohio. Its foreign and domestic commerce is extensive, and the surrounding country is one vast field of fossil coal. Iron ore and other mineral and vegetable productions abound. It had a court-house, a gaol, a natural armoury and magazine, public academy, four banks, and eight meeting-houses for public worship. There were several iron-foundries and extensive manufactories for steam-engines, and several others which the natural productions of the place have given rise to. The river distance of Pittsburg from New Orleans is 2000 miles, and the steam-boats make the passage in twenty days. It is 230 miles from Baltimore, and 297 from Philadelphia. The population about 13,000. By recent accounts from the United States, a great portion of this delightful place has been reduced to ashes by a terrible conflagration, far more destructive, in proportion to the size of the two cities, than that which in 1835 visited New York. The fire broke out on the 11th of April, and raged during twenty-two hours, without being materially checked, destroying many lives and twenty squares, comprising from 1000 to 1200, or, according to another account, 1800 houses. The loss is estimated at 10,000,000 dollars.

We gave the full particulars of this dreadful catastrophe in our paper of last week, and we now give a view of the place in flames.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

The annual festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday last, May 8, in the usual manner. The visitors were admitted at two o'clock, those at the golden plate entrance at half-a-guinea, and those at the silver plate entrance at half-a-crown each. These payments entitled those who made them to seats. The public were admitted gratuitously at a quarter to three o'clock into the body of the cathedral. A collection in aid of the funds of the corporation was also made after divine service.

At three o'clock the Dean of the Cathedral and the authorities me Prince Albert, who was accompanied by the Marquis of Exeter and Colonel Wilde, at the western entrance of the building; and the procession of dignitaries, &c., then proceeded along the southern aisle to the choir, in the following order:—

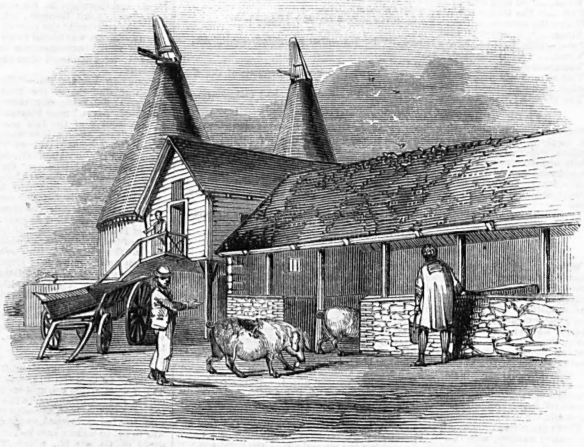
Vergers of the Cathedral.
Canons.
Members of the Festival Committee.
Treasurer and Stewards.
The Bishops of London, Bangor, St. David's, Lichfield, Chichester, and Llandaff
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Prince Albert.
The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.
Aldermen—Sir C. Hunter, Moon, Farebrother, Johnson, M.P., &c.
The Recorder.
The Deans of Westminster and Hereford, and a large body of the Clergy, &c.



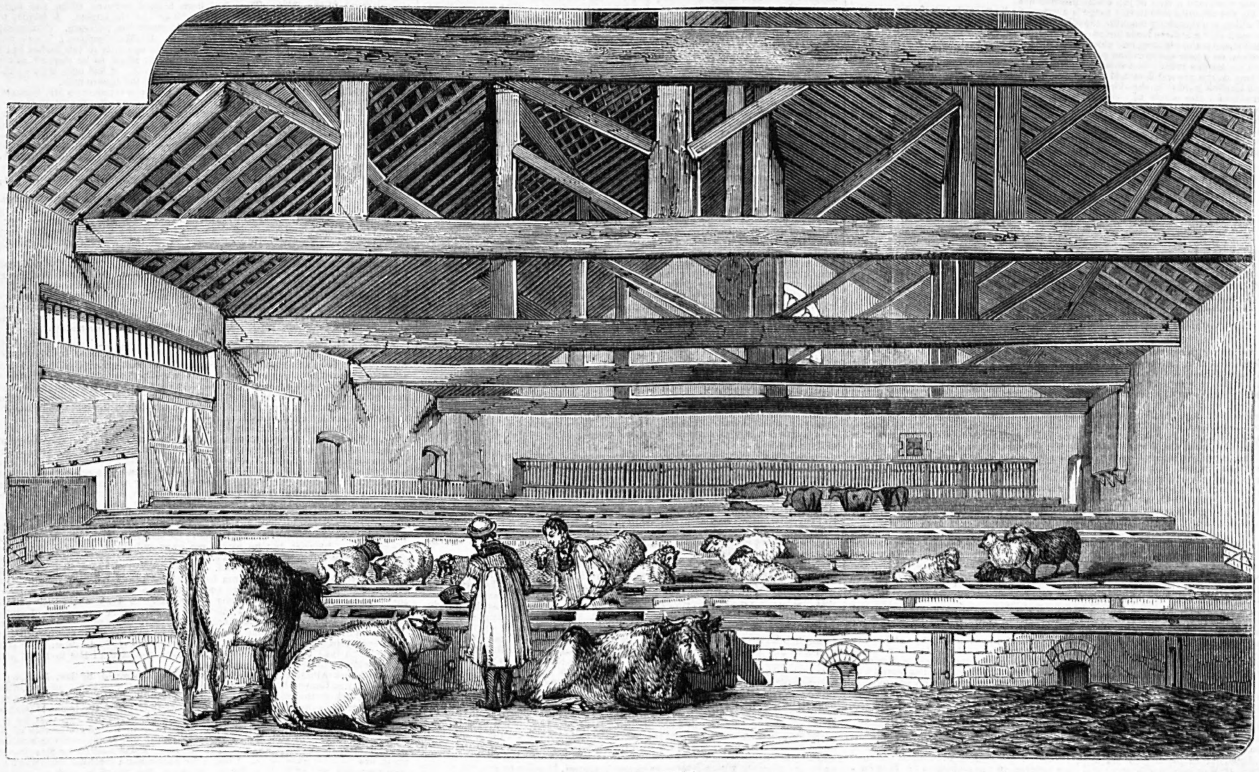
FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY,—PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO ST. PAUL'S.



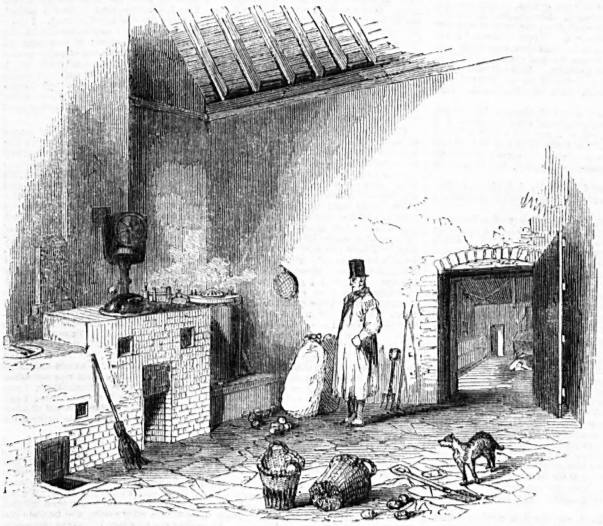
LABOURERS' COTTAGES.



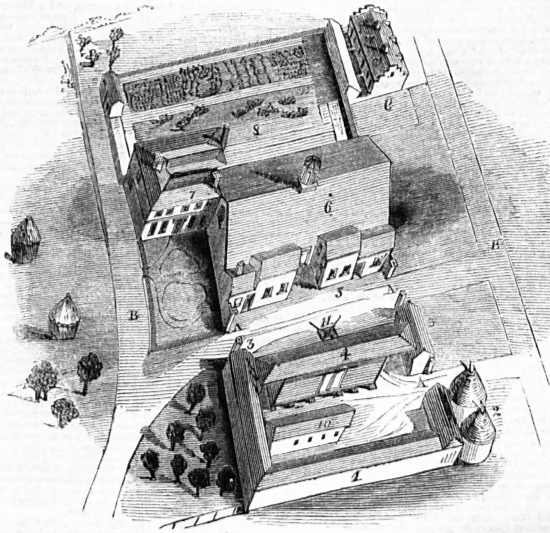
PIGGERY AND OAST HOUSE.



BUILDING FOR CATTLE.



COOKING HOUSE.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

THE MODEL FARM, NEAR MAIDSTONE.

The service was chanted by the Rev. J. H. Hull, and the lessons read by the Rev. J. V. Povah. Mr. Goss presided at the organ. After the first lesson, the *Cantate Domino* (in D) was chanted by the choristers and vicars-choral, and after the second lesson the *Deus Misereatur* (in D), Attwood.

After the third collect, the anthem (Psalm lxvii. 5, 6, 7.) (Croft)—
Full.—" God is gone up with a merry noise," &c.
Verse.—" O sing praises unto our God," &c.
Full.—" For God is the King of all the earth," &c.
Before the sermon, anthem (Psalm lxviii. 4, 5, 6, 20, 32.) (Green)—
Verse.—" O sing unto God," &c.
Solo.—(Mr. Francis, vicar-choral)—" He is a father of the fatherless," &c.
Verse.—" He is our God," &c.
Verse and chorus.—" Sing unto God," &c.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Jelf, one of the canons of the Cathedral, and was most appropriate to the occasion.

The anthem (Matthew, xxi. 9.; Mark, xi. 10.; Luke, xix. 38.) (Gibbons)—

" Hosanna to the Son of David," &c.

was chanted immediately after the sermon, and the service was concluded with the blessing, shortly before five o'clock; but so great was the attendance of visitors, and so large the congregation, that it was nearly an hour before the whole had departed, and the great concourse of people assembled in St. Paul's Churchyard and the adjacent streets dispersed.

The service was most admirably performed, both the chanting and the instrumental music being of a high order of excellence. The solos were also well sung.

In the evening his Royal Highness Prince Albert was sumptuously entertained at Merchant Tailors' Hall.

MODEL FARM.

Whoever strives to improve the departments of agriculture merits the gratitude of the community at large; and it is with satisfaction, therefore, that we mention the name of Lord Torrington as having caused a homestead to be arranged at Peckham Green, Mereworth, near Maidstone, which, with buildings and machinery complete, cost upwards of 2000*l*. The farm-house possesses every convenience and comfort; the offices adjoining are enclosed within a wall, and the whole capable of being secured by lock and key. On entering the gate facing the east stands the large bullock or cattle lodge, entirely under one roof, and capable of containing forty eight head of cattle, besides calves and sheep. It is of an oblong square, 53 feet seven inches by 90 feet six inches, and divided into six compartments, each beast having a feeding trough and water cistern to itself, whilst pipes convey currents of cool air to the animals' heads. According to the principle carried out, there is a covered drain, by which the drainage and refuse passes off into a receiver, where, after lying about a fortnight, it becomes perfectly eligible to be used as good manure.

There are several rooms adjacent to this building, one for cooking the food for the cattle; another, with two floors, with a machine for cutting turnips, &c.; and at the end is an oil mill complete, for making the linseed cake; the chaff-cutting and straw rooms are under the same roof with the rest, and, being so close at hand, everything is carried on with perfect facility and ease; and at one extreme is a window from the parlour of the farm house, so that the manager can at all times command a view of the whole proceedings.

On the opposite side to this lodge is a capacious barn, with two floors, on one of which is a threshing machine capable of turning out fifty quarters per day, and on each side are three loose boxes for horses, bulls, or cattle that are sick. Behind these is the piggery, and close adjacent the cart-houses, &c. Also the oast-houses, on a new construction patented by Knight. The machinery is turned by two horses in a mill. At a short distance stand three cottages, each having two rooms on the ground floor and two above, with a small flower-garden in front and kitchen garden at the side. In the back yard is a pump for general purposes, an oven for the whole of the inmates, a drying place and laundry—in short, everything short of luxury has been amply provided both for man and beast. All the doors and gates are upon the sliding scale, and may be drawn back or closed with great ease. How far the example thus set forth will be followed remains to be seen, but certainly the great convenience of the system, to say nothing of other matters, must go far to recommend its general adoption.

EXPLANATION OF CUTS.

1. Cart-houses and sheds.
2. Oast houses.
3, 3. Three loose boxes for bulls, sick cattle, &c.
4. The barn.
5. Cooking-house, &c. &c.
6. Bullock lodge.
7. Farm-house.
8. Garden to ditto.
9. Three cottages for bailiff and labourers.
10 Piggery.
11. Machine for setting the whole machinery in motion.
A, A, A. Three gates.
B, B. Roads.

LAW.

SHERIFF'S COURT.—" A BENEFIT."—An action was brought by Mr. M. R. Gladstone, treasurer to the Adelphi Theatre, to recover the sum of 3*l*. for admission tickets on the plaintiff's benefit, sent to the defendant, a Mr. Clarke, oil and colourman to the theatre. Evidence was adduced to show that 5*l*. worth of tickets were sent to defendant, who said it was very hard upon him to be saddled with 5*l*. worth, but he would take 2*l*. or 3*l*. worth. The tickets all bore the initials " M. R. G." For the defendant it was contended that it was customary for the persons taking benefits to give the lessee a certain number of tickets, which he sent to his tradesmen, as a set-off for goods sent into the theatre. To meet that, however, it was urged that the defendant could not have been mistaken, as all the orders for goods bore the initials " T. G.", and that lessees did not take benefits. The Under-Sheriff said the real question was whether the defendant was aware that the tickets were for Mr. M. Gladstone, for it did not follow that he knew all the rules of the theatre. There was no name on the tickets or bills, as the witnesses had described it to be a " stock night," or one of the ordinary nights of the season on which stock pieces were played.—Verdict for defendant.

" A NIGHT OUT."—An action was brought by Mr. Simmons, proprietor of the Sheridan Knowles Tavern, in Brydges Street, Covent Garden, to recover of Mr. Payne, who resides in the Bagnigge Wells Road, the sum of 7*l*. 15*s*. for wine and refreshments supplied to the defendant and his friends. It appeared by the evidence that the defendant went one evening, with eight or nine friends, and had twenty eight glasses of brandy and water, nine bottles of sherry, six bottles of champagne, roast fowls, and other delicacies, for which he afterwards gave his I. O. U., and frequently promised to pay. Defendant pleaded the statute against tippling as to 1*l*. 7*s*., and fraud and covin as to the rest. It was urged that the house was a " flash house," and that the orders were given by a set of casual acquaintances he met, and that he was so drunk that he was actually carried into the house. This was denied by the waiter, who said he should be sorry to call defendant drunk at the time; he was not at all drunk for the Sheridan Knowles (laughter). Defendant knew what he was about, and when witness asked him whether he was *compas mentis* (laughter), defendant asked whether witness meant to insult him, or did not wish to serve him? Witness said he would serve him as long as he liked. The Under-Sheriff said that the Tippling Act was meant to prevent the sale of small quantities of spirits to the amount of twenty shillings at any one time, which he considered meant one sitting or " bout," and not for each glass ordered. It would not do to strain this point, for if publicans were to lose their bills because a man became intoxicated, it would be a strong inducement to persons to get drunk. It did not appear that there was any fraud, or that more had been served than ordered, or more charged for than supplied.—Verdict for plaintiff to the full amount.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—INJURY BY NEGLIGENCE.—DAY *v*. EDWARDS.—The plaintiff in this case is a young girl about four years old, who, through her father as her next friend, brought this action to recover compensation for the injury which she had suffered in consequence of drinking some sulphuric acid out of a cruet in which it was represented to have been negligently and improperly placed by the defendant or his servants. It appeared that the cruet was contained in a " stand " which had been pawned at the shop of the defendant in Hoxton, by a person who was indebted to the father of the plaintiff, and to whom he handed over the duplicate in consideration of the debt. The person who had thus got the duplicate sent it to the pawnbroker, together with the money due upon the articles, and the stand was accordingly brought to the house of the plaintiff's father, who is a publican in the neighbourhood of St. Luke's. Upon being brought to the house of the publican it was handed to his wife, who, being rather busy at the time, laid it upon a table, near which was the child (the plaintiff), who, taking some of the fluid into her mouth, was immediately seized with a violent pain, which was ultimately allayed by the use of emetics. The child, however, became seriously ill, and so continued for a considerable time. The principal inquiry in the cause was whether the acid was in the bottle when it left the pawnbroker's shop. Upon this subject the person who brought away the things, together with two other persons who met him at the time, swore in the affirmative upon the part of the plaintiff. Upon the part of the defendant two of his men were called, who deposed that he used no sulphuric acid in his business; that they saw none in his house; that their attention had been drawn, in consequence of a wager, to the articles at the time when they were brought away; and that there was not any fluid in either of them. Lord Denman left the decision of the fact in the hands of the jury, observing that the burden of proof lay upon the plaintiff; and that if they considered him to have failed in that respect, they ought to find a verdict for the defence. If, however, they believed the evidence which had been given upon the plaintiff's part, they would find such temperate damages as were suitable to the nature of the case. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100*l*.

THE POWER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—HOWARD V. GOSSETT, KNT.—The Court gave judgment in this case on Thursday, which was on the action Mr. Howard had brought against the Sergeant at-Arms of the House of Commons for false imprisonment; to that action a demurrer was raised. Mr. Justice Wightman said that the plaintiff had brought an action for false imprisonment, to which defendant had demurred. In his opinion the plaintiff was entitled to judgment on the demurrer. The defendant had rested his defence on the powers which the House of Commons possessed to issue a warrant, and on that to detain the plaintiff in custody; that the warrant had been issued according to the usage and privilege of the House of Commons. The plaintiff complained that he was carried along several long passages and detained in custody. To these pleas the defendant demurred, by saying that he was justified in so acting by the warrant which the Speaker had issued; and in support of that demurrer, several cases had been cited, amongst which was that of Sir F. Burdett, Stockdale *v*. Hansard, and others. Looking, however, at the whole of the bearing of the present case, and considering the power claimed by the House of Commons to be dangerous to the liberty of the subject, he was of opinion the judgment must be entered for the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Coleridge said, it was his opinion that the proceedings which had taken place under the Speaker's warrant were bad, and that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment. He was glad that the question of the powers and privileges of the House of Commons were not at issue. It was not one as to the jurisdiction of the House, but whether the warrant was good or bad. Looking at it as the latter, he was of opinion the judgment must be in favour of plaintiff. Mr. Justice Williams differed from his learned brethren. A few words more in the warrant would have made it a valid document. The plaintiff had been guilty of a contempt of Parliament; and unless they had the power to enforce the attendance of a person before them, the House of Commons would be in reality but a shadow of a high court of law; that the House alone was competent to decide: its jurisdiction having been disobeyed, the proceedings were legal; and therefore, in his opinion, the judgment ought to be entered for the defendant. Lord Denman, after going through a very elaborate opinion, in which he referred to the powers possessed by the House of Commons, contended that the House was bound to set forth the offence in the warrant; and as a principle of vital importance was involved, in which the liberty of the subject was affected, he considered that the judgment of the Court ought to be for the plaintiff.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—" DERBY SWEEPS."—TORRE V. WEST.—This was an action arising out of the celebrated " Running Rein case," and was brought under the following circumstances:—The defendant is the proprietor of the " Mason's Arms," near Piccadilly, a house of resort for *quasi* " sporting men." In the course of the last season the defendant set up a variety of " Derby Sweeps," and among them was one of 120 members, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, the drawer of the " first horse" to have 50*l*. less 5 per cent. for the good of the house, and the drawer of the second 10*l*., less the same commission. Among the gamblers was the plaintiff, who drew " Orlando," the horse which ran second to " Running Rein." As soon as the fraudulent character of the latter horse was known, the plaintiff claimed the first prize, but the defendant refused payment even after the trial in this court had clearly established the second horse to be the winner of the stakes. Upon this, the present action was brought to recover the first prize less 5 per cent., and the defendant pleaded *non assumpsit* to the whole demand, except 10*s*. 6*d*., which he paid into court, and a further plea, setting up the illegality of the transaction, to which there was a demurrer, yet *sub judice*. On the part of the plaintiff it was now proved, through the testimony of Mr. Worley, the proprietor of Running Rein, that he was not qualified to run for the Derby, and, as a consequence, that Orlando was the winner of the stakes. On the part of the defendant it was contended that the " first horse" meant the horse first in at the race, whether honestly entitled to run or no, and that that was a question for the jury. His lordship, however, was clearly of opinion that that was a question for the court, and left it to the jury whether, as men of common sense, they could say that an unqualified horse could enter into competition at all with those which were of the required age. Beyond all question Orlando was the first horse in the sense which ought to govern such cases as this, and that being so, the plaintiff was entitled to their verdict. The jury, without much hesitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 47*l*. 10*s*.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—LANDLORD AND TENANT.—CRANE V. TAYLOR.—This was an action brought for the breach of a contract. The defendant had occupied a house belonging to the plaintiff, in Paradise Row, Bethnal Green, from the year 1837 to 1844, agreeing to keep it in proper repair. The agreement, however, not being stamped, could not be put in. On defendant leaving, the house was found to be in a very bad condition, and the only compensation the plaintiff could obtain was 5*l*., which it was contended was very far below the sum to which he was entitled, having been compelled to spend 50*l*. on the house before it could be re-let, and from 20*l*. to 25*l*. of that 50*l*. the defendant was bound to pay. There was much contradictory evidence relative to the condition of the house when taken, and afterwards; and whether the damage was or was not the result of fair wear and tear. It was proved for the defence, that the defendant only paid twenty pound a-year for the house, whereas, since the repairs, the plaintiff had been enabled to let it for 29*l*. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 10*l*. exclusive of the 5*l*. previously paid.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

OLD COURT.—CONSPIRACY.—THE BILL SYSTEM.—*Basil Cochrane Willis* and *Lionel Piafer Goldsmid* surrendered in court, on the charge of conspiring together for the purpose of obtaining possession of bills or promissory notes to the amount of 1100*l*., the property of Edmond Lyons Hearne, with intent to defraud him thereof. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor, Mr. Hearne, living at No. 9. Pall Mall East, was in possession of two promissory notes, drawn in the name of Mytton, one amounting to 600*l*., the other to 500*l*. They had been drawn on the 15th of March, and payable to Mr. Mytton's own order. On the same day, from some communication he had received from a Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hearne proceeded to the chambers of Willis, one of the defendants, in Regent Street. He knew the latter as a discounter of bills. A conversation took place between them, when Willis mentioned that he would get the two bills discounted for him, as he had a friend who wished to invest his money in some safe bill transaction, and he had heard that Mr. Mytton's paper was quite safe, and that he was able to pay the money when the bills came to maturity. To this offer the prosecutor assented, and at once handed over both the bills to the defendant. An appointment was then made to meet again next day, and they parted, after an agreement had been entered into for the prosecutor's receiving 900*l*. upon the two bills, the defendant to be allowed a sum of 30*l*. for the trouble he would have in the transaction. On the following day the prosecutor again went to Willis's rooms, but no money was forthcoming. Willis said, however, that he expected his friend every moment, and that he should have it as soon as it was forthcoming. Up to the present time he had not received any consideration for the bills, nor had he been able to obtain them back again. On cross-examination by Mr. Bodkin, this witness stated that he had obtained the bills from a Mr. Thomas Holbrooke Coyle, to whom he had paid 400*l*. He discounted a good deal, but he did not know to what amount. He kept no books. It further appeared that Hearne had a partner of the name of Bartlett, who occasionally lent him money.

Dr. Ryan, professor of chemistry at Portsmouth, and lecturer at the Polytechnic Institution, said that on the 26th of March the defendant Goldsmid called upon him, at his house in Cavendish Square. He was quite a stranger, and witness had never, to his knowledge, seen him before. In the course of conversation, Goldsmid told Dr. Ryan that a friend of his, of the name of Parker, had been swindled out of several bills by parties of the names of Bartlett and Hearne (the prosecutors in this case), and that he had employed a man of the name of Willis to go to Hearne and endeavour to obtain possession of the bills, by representing that he could get them discounted by a friend. This, he stated, Willis had done with success, and he (Goldsmid) had been waiting in the street, and was so joyful at having recovered them that he ran home all the way. He added that he had the bills at that very moment safe in his possession.

William Bartlett was placed in the witness box. The only thing elicited was that he had lent money to the amount of 700*l*. to the prosecutor. This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Bodkin here submitted to the court that no case of conspiracy had been made out against Willis; and that even Goldsmid was merely criminated by his own admission to Dr. Ryan, and not by any evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution. This objection was, however, overruled by the Recorder.

Mr. Bodkin addressed the jury for the defence in an eloquent speech. He described the prosecutors in this case as parties connected with a gang of unprincipled individuals, abounding in the metropolis, whose occupation was the transaction of bill business of not a very creditable description. It appeared that a young man of the name of Mytton, whose name was originally included in the indictment for this conspiracy, but which part of the bill had been ignored by the grand jury, had given to a firm of the name of Smith and Co., in Great Marlborough Street, a bill for 500*l*., and two for 600*l*.; in return for which he was to receive money accommodation. Upon going, three days after giving the bills, he found the premises deserted, and the firm of Smith and Co. seemingly defunct. Two of these bills so given by Mytton were found to be in the possession of the prosecutor Hearne; and Mytton being under the impression they had not been lawfully obtained, employed the defendant Goldsmid to get them from him, under the circumstances stated above. He contended, therefore, that there was no such firm as Smith and Co., and that the prosecution was merely an affair got up by the clique to which Hearne evidently belonged, in order to get out of the awkward scrape which their bill transaction with Mytton would have placed them in. Mr. Bodkin then proceeded to call the witnesses for the defence.

John Fox Mytton said he went to the firm of Messrs. Smith and Co., to borrow some money, on the 13th of March. Three bills were drawn, to the amount, in all, of 1700*l*. Two of these bills are those produced. Messrs. Smith and Co. promised to pay the money; but, after waiting several days, the money was not forthcoming, and Messrs. Smith and Co. disappeared. Cross-examined: He knew Mr. Willis. He had got bills discounted by him. Had seen him at No. 52. Regent's Quadrant. He also knew Goldsmid, whom he had seen at Willis's. Did not know whether Willis and Goldsmid were partners. Had not advertised for the recovery of the notes, not wishing to give publicity to the transaction. He had employed Mr. Sutton to get the bills back from Mr. Goldsmid. Had given him no consideration for his trouble.

Samuel Sutton was acquainted with Mr. Mytton, who had charged him to get the bills in question from Mr. Goldsmid. He communicated with the latter, and told him to stop the bills. Goldsmid said he had one of them, and that Sir James Anderson and a Mr. Escudier would bring them next morning to a Mr. Houlditch. He went directly to the latter to tell him not to part with his money, as the bill would not be honoured. After some cross-examination, Mr. Charnock replied.

The Recorder having summed up, the jury found both the defendants guilty. The sentence was deferred until next sessions, and bail was ordered to be taken for the appearance of the prisoners.

THE GREENWICH MURDER.—On Wednesday, *Martha Brizey*, the nursery-maid who murdered the infant child of Mr. Ffinch, of Greenwich, was placed in the dock. Mr. Bodkin made application to the court for having the prisoner's trial fixed for Friday. He said that Mr. Traill, the police magistrate, was a material witness in the case, and that gentleman could not, conveniently with the discharge of his official duties, attend until that day. Mr. Clarkson said he appeared in defence of the prisoner, and was quite ready to concur in any arrangements which might be come to for the public convenience. Mr. Baron Alderson accordingly fixed Friday for the trial of the prisoner.

THE BLACKWALL EXPLOSION.—*George Lowe* was then placed in the dock, and indicted on a charge of having, by the alleged wilful and felonious neglect of his duty in attending to the generation of steam in a certain steam-engine, which, on the fifth of March, was being worked on the premises of the Messrs. Samuda, the engineers of Blackwall, caused the death of Thomas Wright and others. He was also charged on the coroner's inquisition, with the manslaughter of Thomas Wright, Richard Drive, Joseph Smith, William Neal, and George Chapman. Mr. Bodkin briefly stated the case for the prosecution, and said the sole question for the jury was whether the prisoner, in his capacity of engineer, wilfully or by culpable negligence did any act to place the boiler of the engine under his care in imminent danger of bursting on the day in question. The boiler which had caused the death of the unfortunate deceased, was not originally made to be used for a stationary engine, but for the purpose of generating steam in one of the steam-boats navigating the Nile. Having, however, been found of insufficient strength for that purpose, it was therefore used by the proprietors for generating steam to set in motion a stationary engine used on their premises. The boiler was capable of supporting a pressure of 40 lbs. upon the square inch, and the prisoner was charged in the indictment with having allowed a pressure of 100 lbs. to the square inch.

Mr. Braithwaite, the engineer, of the New Road, was the first witness called, and proved that the boiler could not have been used with safety with a pressure of 50 lbs. to the square inch, and that the pressure of 100 lbs. was calculated to produce the result which followed. In his cross-examination by Mr. Clarkson, the witness said it was possible that even if the safety valve had been open, and the steam been blowing off, there might have been so rapid a generation of steam as to cause the accident; and if the steam was so blowing off it would be impossible for the prisoner to know to what extent the boiler was relieved. He believed the accident to have been caused by a defect in the cylinder.

To the court: Every boiler ought to have a mercurial gauge, which this had not.

John Cokayn, examined by Mr. Bodkin, said he was in the employment of Messrs. Samuda when the explosion happened. The engine had been there for a fortnight. He did not know that any alteration had been made in it then. He had seen it working a quarter of an hour before the explosion. Mr. Lowe was there, and several others, among whom was Wright. There was a piece of wood against the boiler, and a nail in it. The wire of the valve was not fastened to the nail. He accidentally raised the wood, and Mr. Lowe moved it back directly, and told him to let it lie. About a quarter of an hour after he left, the explosion took place. On the morning before the accident he saw Mr. Lowe, and said it was a bad job they could not get to work that day. Mr. Lowe answered, he did not know why the engine would not go; there was plenty of steam. There were four or five men at the fly-wheel, but it would not go near fast enough for her to go. It was after this that the explosion took place. The engine was connected with works in which the witness was employed. The works did not go faster after that conversation than before.

John Guyver, examined by Mr. Ballantine, said he recollected the boiler on the morning of the explosion. Mr. Lowe was superintending the work. He had been placing a steam pipe from the boiler to the engine on the night before. There might have been water in the pipe, and as the night was very frosty, the water might have been converted into ice. This might have impeded the steam from passing. The ice would not have melted directly, as the pipe was excessively long. He placed a piece of wood against the engine by the direction of Mr. Lowe. The fires were lighted and the steam up when the prop was placed. The prop made the valve entirely useless. There was a nail in the wood by Mr. Lowe's orders. There was not play upon the valve at the time he was there. That was a quarter of an hour before the explosion. Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson: I was at the coroner's inquisition. I did not see Taylor. I never said I would do for him again when he came to Newgate. I only said I would tell the truth like a man. I know a man of the name of Collinson. I bought some tools of him. I do not remember saying I would pay him on the Saturday following.

Joseph Turner, examined by Mr. Bodkin, said he was employed by Messrs. Samuda. He had seen the boiler coming into the premises. It was in good condition. He should not have liked to be near it if it was working up to 40 lbs. to the square inch. Saw the piece of wood against the boiler. Was three or four feet from the boiler. The handle of the safety-valve was looped to the nail. It was so about two or three minutes before the explosion. The steam was blowing off slightly from the valve. At the time of the explosion I had got about fifteen feet from the boiler. Mr. Lowe superintended the boiler. Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson: The engine was about to be stopped to see why it would not work. The fires were very low at the time. Had seen Mr. Lowe pull the rod of the valve to see if the steam was strong. The engine had been working on the Monday before. Was at the back of the engine when the boiler burst.

Thomas Whitcombe, of Blackwall, examined by Mr. Ballantine: Was also in the employment of Messrs. Samuda at the time of the explosion. He had the management of the fires. They had been lighted between seven and eight o'clock. He did not see any one put the stick against the engine. It seemed to be put there to keep the valve down and increase the pressure. Cannot say whether the steam was blowing off the valve. By Mr. Clarkson: There was but a shovelful of fire in both boilers. There was upwards of two inches and a half of water in the water-gauge. The engine was about to be stopped, as the fly-wheel would not go, and it required men to turn it. It had been tried on the Monday preceding, and worked at 40lbs. or 50lbs. to the square inch.

James Cole, examined by Mr. Bodkin, said he was foreman to Mr. Samuda. Knew Thomas Wright, the deceased. He saw him dead after the explosion.

Edward Bell said he was a civil engineer. He saw the remains of the boiler the Monday following the explosion. From the appearance of the remains he should think himself safe with 25lbs. to 30lbs. to the square inch. The explosion might have taken place if the valve had been acting freely at the weight the boiler was capable of bearing. The pressure at the actual explosion must have been 100lbs. on the square inch. He inferred the valve could not have been acting at the time. High pressure boilers are generally made round, because they are strongest.

Peter Prior was in the employment of Messrs. Samuda. Saw the boiler conveyed to the premises, and examined the valve-box. It had not been fixed by him. Did not know the area of the valve, and did not see any piece of wood against the boiler. The handle of the valve was on the boiler against the rivet of the joint; the effect of this would be to shut the valve. This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Clarkson thought there was not sufficient evidence against the prisoner. The learned baron said he thought the only evidence against him was that of Guyver, whose character seemed not to be very good, and the evidence of another man, who swore Mr. Lowe had told him to let the valve alone, and he thought it was entirely too doubtful a case to proceed in. The jury accordingly acquitted the prisoner upon all the charges. Baron Alderson said he thought it was quite an accident, and that Mr. Lowe was in no way to blame in the matter.

THE ST. GILES'S MURDER—TRIAL OF JOSEPH CONNOR.—Thursday was fixed for the trial of *Joseph Connor* for the murder of Mary Brothers, in George Street, St. Giles's. The case, however, did not appear to excite much of that interest which has recently been manifested in the trials of persons charged with murder, and the court was by no means crowded. As soon as the judges had taken their seats on the bench the prisoner was placed in the dock. He appeared rather flushed and excited; and on being called upon to plead to the indictment read by the clerk of the arraigns, he said, in a very subdued tone, " Not guilty."

Mr. Bodkin stated the case to the jury on behalf of the Crown.

Mary Palmer was the first witness called. In March last I was charwoman at the house No. 11. George Street, Bloomsbury. On the 31st of March a man and woman came to the house. The woman passed by the name of Tape; the man was dressed in a cap and velveteen jacket. They asked for a room. I gave them a light, and they went into the back parlour. They had not been there many minutes when I heard a cry of " murder " repeated three times. I knocked at the door, but receiving no answer, I forced open the door, on which I saw a woman sitting on the side of the bed, and the man standing over her, with his hand raised. I thought he was beating her, and said, " For God's sake don't beat the woman." He turned round and came out at the door; he did not speak. I caught him by the pockets of his coat, but he forced me away and threw me against the fire-place. He succeeded in getting away. The woman got off the bed and walked towards the fire-place, where she fell. I gave the alarm, and Mrs. Hall tried to stop the man, but he got away from her also. Mrs. Hall and I went into the room and found the woman making a noise, but she could not speak. A police constable named Allen came directly afterwards. A knife was sticking in the neck of the deceased, which was taken out by the police constable. I cannot swear that the prisoner at the bar is the person who came to the house with the woman on the night in question. Mr. Ballantine, who appeared for the prisoner, cross-examined the witness, but nothing material was elicited. Mrs. Mary Hall, wife of John Hall, the landlady of the house, corroborated all the material parts of the evidence of the preceding witness.

John James Allen, 159, E division of police, examined by Mr. Bodkin: I was on duty in George Street on Monday night, 31st March last. At a little before 11 o'clock on that night I was standing at the corner of Clarke's Mews and George Street, on the same side of the way, and 52 feet from the house 11. George Street. I observed a man come from that house towards me and pass by me. When he was within 19 or 20 feet he crossed over to the opposite side of the street. I noticed that he had a dark coat and a cap on; I believe it was a velveteen coat, and think there was a peak to the cap. I was fetched by Mrs. Palmer about five minutes afterwards. I heard the door make a creaking noise when the man came out, and when Mrs. Palmer came out, but heard no such noise in the interval, and do not think any other person came out. On going to the house I found the deceased lying on her side, with a knife sticking in her neck behind the ear. She smiled and moved her eyes. I drew out the knife, and ran for a surgeon. She was dead when I came back. The knife produced is that I pulled out of her neck. Mr. Brothers afterwards saw the body of the deceased. I have no doubt that the prisoner at the bar is the person whom I saw come out of the house; but I will not swear positively. Mr. Baron Alderson: If you have no doubt, you ought to swear positively; if you have a doubt, you ought not to swear at all. Do you mean that you have a strong belief, but cannot swear positively?

Witness: I do, my lord. To Mr. Bodkin: I have known the prisoner three or four years, having frequently seen him during that time about the neighbourhood of St. Giles's. Cross-examined by Mr. Ballantine: The man was running very fast when he left the house. Another person was taken up on the charge of having committed the murder. I saw him, but he was not the man.

Ellen Napier: My real name is Napier, but I have always gone by the name of Scott. I am an unfortunate woman. I knew the person who went by the name of Tape, and recollect the night of the murder. About a month previously to the murder, I saw the prisoner, and had some conversation with him about a woman who, he told me, had given him a —— disease. I said, " Perhaps it's Mrs. Tape you mean." In about a fortnight he made the same complaint, and said he should never get rid of it. On the night of the murder I saw him a little before nine near Bedford Chapel; he was not then dressed in a velveteen jacket, and he wore a hat. I said, " Now, if you wish to see Mrs. Tape, whom you have asked about so many times, in a few minutes you will see her." Shortly afterwards Mrs. Tape and Caroline Graham came up, and the prisoner said, " There you are, you are the person I want to see." She replied, " Why, I don't know you." He said, " You ought to know me." She repeated, " I don't know you." He said, " You ought to know me;" and taking up the skirts of his coat, said, " If I put on my velveteen coat you would know me better." A policeman was then coming up, and I was obliged to walk on. I left the prisoner and Mrs. Tape walking away and talking together. I saw him a second time. He was talking to Bridget Ronan, and he said he would not hurt her—meaning Mrs. Tape. In about ten minutes I returned, and saw Mrs. Tape again. About half-past ten o'clock the same night I saw Mrs. Tape and a man walking and talking together, and I afterwards saw them go in together to the house, No. 11. George Street. I did not see the man's face, but he was about the same height and size as the prisoner. Cross-examined. Was not examined before the magistrates or by the coroner; was at the inquest, but was not asked any questions; heard of the murder the very night it was committed; I was taken to Newgate to see the prisoner. Re examined by Mr. Chambers: I saw Connor in Newgate with a number of other persons, and picked him out at once.

Caroline Graham, examined by Mr. Huddlestone, confirmed the evidence of the witness Napier.

Bridget Ronan, examined by Mr. Bodkin: I am sometimes called Biddy. I know the prisoner at the bar. I saw him about half-past nine on the night of the murder. I asked him how he was, and he said " much the same. I have just been to blow Mrs. Tape up, and she denies all; if I comes up to her in these clothes she'll know me." He then wore a fustian jacket and a hat. He said, " I'll go home and change my clothes, and then she won't know me. I'll put on my black coat and my cap, and then she won't know me." He then left me. I saw him again the same night about ten minutes afterwards, and he then had on a velveteen jacket and a cap. He asked me whether I thought she would know him then. I said, " Yes; why should not the woman know you?" He

said, "He had something at home that would pepper her." This was before he changed his clothes. He had frequently before that said he would "serve her out." But he did not say so that night. I returned to the neighbourhood again about eleven o'clock, and found that the murder had been committed. Cross-examined by Mr. Ballantine: When I heard that the murder had been committed I at once told of the conversation I had had with this young man. I described his person as well as I possibly could, but I did not know him by the name of Connor.

Elizabeth Hill, examined by Mr. Chambers: I saw the prisoner, and had a conversation with him, on the night of the murder, at about half-past nine, and near the chapel. I saw him speaking to three women, and I heard Mrs. Tape say, "I didn't." He had a hat on at that time.

Mr. Henry Oldham, the cutler, of High Street, was called, and proved the purchase by the prisoner of the knife produced on the night of the 31st March. The witness underwent a rather long cross-examination by Mr. Ballantine, but his testimony as to the fact of the sale of the knife to a person on the night in question, and the identity of the prisoner as that person, was not shaken. To Mr. Baron Alderson: The prisoner was in my shop altogether about three minutes. He had his hat on all the while. I was more sure of the prisoner's identity when I heard him speak to the magistrate than I had been before. His voice is like that of a person who is changing from a boy to a man. There were three gas-burners in the shop, and they gave an excellent light.

Emily Elizabeth Oldham, daughter of the last witness, examined by Mr. Chambers: I was in my father's shop on the night when a man came in to purchase a carving-knife. I noticed the man; I was standing by my father's side when he came in. The man who stands there (in the dock) is the man. Cross-examined: I noticed a blotch on his nose on the night in question, but I do not see it now. It appeared to be a large pimple, rather red. I told my father I should know him with the blotch and without. When I went to the station-house with my father, my father asked me if that was the man, and I said it was.

William Pocock, 81 F division of police, examined by Mr. Huddleston: In consequence of information I received, I went, on 4th April, to 15, Endell Street. It was in a two-pair front room I found a velveteen jacket on a peg, with two others over it. Next morning I examined it, and found blood on the right-hand cuff, and a little on the left. I produce it now. I also produce a hat and a cap, and some hospital tickets, which I found there. Cross-examined: It was at the house of the prisoner's father.

Nicholas Pearce, examined by Mr. Chambers: I am a superintendent of the F division of police. On 4th April I went to 4, Stone-cutter's Alley, Gate Street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. I went up stairs, and knocked at the door, which was fastened. It was opened by a female. I went in and saw the prisoner sitting down with some females. I asked him his christian and surnames. He said his name was Joseph Connor, upon which I told him that there was a charge against him of murdering a woman named Tape; he said, "Yes, Sir," or "Yes," that is all he said.

Adolphus Lonsdale, 110 F: I was in the cell with the prisoner the night before his examination at Bow Street. At about four o'clock in the morning he said, "I am sure to be tucked up if those two women come and give evidence against me who saw me on Monday evening between eight and nine o'clock." He also said that he know them both to be prostitutes.

Charles Waugh: I worked at Messrs. Garrard's, the silversmiths, in Panton Street, Haymarket. I know the prisoner. On the morning after the murder, the prisoner came to his work as usual, at about half-past six, and breakfasted with me. At half-past eleven o'clock he went away, and never came to work again. He used to come in a velveteen shooting jacket, like that produced, which he used to change for a fustian one to work in, and when he went away he used to put on the velveteen shooting jacket again. Cross-examined by Mr. Ballantine: He was a good tempered, very nice young man. He was liked by his comrades, and was very honest and industrious. Rouge was used in Messrs. Garrard's factory, and might, if rubbed into velveteen, look like blood. But no rouge was used in the room in which the prisoner worked.

John Cochrane, a young man, said he was a tailor. I have known Connor for some years. I recollect the night of Monday, the 31st of March. I saw Connor about seven o'clock in the Crown, in the Seven Dials. He said he was suffering under a certain disease. He went away at eleven o'clock the same night. I was outside the door of the Crown. Connor came up. I think he came up Queen Street, which leads close to George Street. A person might have run from George Street in five minutes. He looked flurried, as if he had been quarrelling. I went towards him.

Prisoner: Perhaps you will allow me to ask the witness a question?

Mr. Baron Alderson said he would have an opportunity of asking the witness any question after the witness had given his testimony, but he had better leave himself in the hands of his counsel.

Witness: I said, "Halloo, what's the matter with you?" He said, "I have given her something." I said, jokingly, "I dare say you have not killed her?" He said, "I don't know, but I have been home and taken off my things, so that they should not know me." There was a row in the Seven Dials, and I went to see it, and lost sight of the prisoner. He had on a velveteen coat and a cap. I heard of the murder the following morning. I heard that a person was taken into custody on Friday. I should not have mentioned this at all, but his father asked me to go before the coroner; that is a fortnight ago. I first told this to police constable Allen on the day the inquest terminated. I was not examined. —[Mr. Ballantine having conferred with the prisoner, continued his examination.]—I had not known Allen before. I was summoned to prove an alibi. I had not informed the prisoner's father what I knew respecting the prisoner. I should not have gone if I had not been summoned, and if Connor's father and Connor's sister had not come to me on the morning of the inquest, and asked me to come. I have been charged with robbing my master three years ago. I was tried, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. I have been fined 7s. for an assault since. These are the only times I have been charged with anything. I did not know where the prisoner lived or where he worked. Mr. Superintendent Pearce wrote down my statement at the station-house directly after the termination of the inquest.

After the examination of some other witnesses, whose evidence was unimportant, Mr. Ballantine addressed the jury for the defence, commenting strongly upon the insufficiency of the evidence of identity. Mr. Baron Alderson having summed up, the jury retired; and after three hours and a half, returned a verdict of GUILTY.

Mr. Baron Alderson then passed sentence of death on the prisoner.

THEATRES.

The theatres, as usual, have been great points of attraction during the "Whitsun week," and although but few of them prepared the ordinary amount of novelty for the occasion, yet the patronage and the admiration of the play-going portion of the public seemed to be as complete and satisfactory as ever. At

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, *I Puritani* has been produced; and although the melodies have been repeated in every possible shape, and ground on every street organ, they are still delightful. *Don Giovanni*, which has also been played, as usual filled the house in all parts; the cast embraced the best strength of the company, the changes being Mad. Castellan in *Zerlina*, Mad. Rita Borio in *Elvira*, and Botelli as *Il Commandatore*. Fornasari, in *Don Giovanni*, makes an improvement on his representation of that character last year, and if we could forget Tamburini, we should consider his impersonation good; but in drawing a comparison he suffers materially. In no department in the opera do we remember an artiste with more finished powers as a vocalist than Tamburini, and in the polished libertine *Don Giovanni* his acting was equally good. Fornasari's *Don* wants refinement, and is much less a gentleman; but he sang much of the music with great feeling, and was particularly successful in the duet with Castellan, "La ci darem." The *Zerlina* of Madame Castellan is a beautiful impersonation; her interesting figure, artless manner, and pure vocalisation peculiarly fit her for the character. Rita Borio is a good *Elvira*, and the *Commandatore* was an improvement of late years in the person of Signor Botelli. To say anything new in praise of the *Leporello* of Lablache would be difficult, and to do it justice in description impossible; we need only remark that it seemed better than ever. We are glad to find that the habit of encoring everything good is going out of fashion; it is cruelty to call on singers or dancers who have just strained every nerve and accomplished something to the extent of their strength, to attempt the same thing immediately after. It is not possible to rekindle the enthusiasm so quickly that gave life to the first effort, and even could it be done, it is scarcely possible that the effect would be so great on the audience; like a tale twice told, all the points are anticipated and in a measure defeated. It remained for the polished audience of the Italian Opera to discover this, and their example will quickly have an influence in other quarters. Who would have expected *I Puritani* to be gone through without an encore, with such singers as Grisi, Mario, Lablache, and Fornasari; yet such was the case when played on a subscription night. On the Thursday the audience is of a more mixed character, and things go on as of old.

DRURY LANE on Thursday presented to an over-crowded house Mr. Balfe's long-talked-of new opera, when, what with the reputation of the composer, the announcement that Madame Thillon would play the heroine, and the exertions of the lessee, an amount of success and applause was achieved beyond all recent precedent. Madame Thillon, by birth an Englishwoman, but by marriage and musical education a French one, is now almost as well known and as much admired in London as in Paris. Her eminently successful *debût* at the Princess's Theatre last season gained her a metropolitan reputation which was rather heightened than diminished on Wednesday night. Her arch, vivacious manner—her smiling beauty and wicked-looking ringlets—and her high, yet flexible and richly cultivated soprano, drew down applause enough to satiate the most greedy appetite for popular applause. The music too aided her efforts, and displayed itself in many points most admirably suited to the *prima donna* who gave it for the first time. The general style of the opera itself is essentially characteristic of its composer. It is like, *very* like Balfe. It has the turns of melody, the same pleasing, popular solos—the same easy, pleasant flow—at times contrasted with vigorous outbursts and forcible points, which are now regarded as the characteristics of our most popular English composer. The libretto reminds us of the title of the opera—*The Enchantress*—it would puzzle a witch to unravel. It is too long and complex for ready analysis, and will gain greatly by judicious compression. It occupied four hours on Wednesday; yet it scarcely seemed too long for the audience who assembled on Wednesday to welcome it. The applause was, as we have already remarked, loud and hearty throughout; a fact which says much for our increasing national relish for music.

THE LYCEUM was one of the few theatres which offered a novelty for Whit Monday; and perhaps the lack of new entertainments gave those which were offered an additional chance of success. The title of Mrs. Keeley's offering is *Cinderella*—and great was the surprise and delight of the audience to find their old favourite made the peg to hang so excellent a burlesque upon. Mr. Albert Smith has the credit of the authorship of this comic version of the nursery story; and manager, actors, carpenters, fiddlers, and gas-lighters, have certainly done their very best to render the Lyceum reading of *Cinderella* worthy alike of the theatre and this holiday season. It affords one long laugh, which feeds on quips and cranks and pieces and changes of the most amusing kind. Mrs. Keeley, as *Cinderella*, and her humorous husband as the *Prince*, are gems in their way; whilst Mr. Wigan, now recognised as a very deserving and rising actor, has an excellent opportunity for advancing the success of the burlesque. Altogether, *Cinderella à la Lyceum* deserves general support, in token of which we illustrate one point of its fanciful progress.

ECHOES OF THE GREEN ROOM.

The morning performance, on Monday next, at the St. James's Theatre, for the benefit of the Distressed Needlewomen's Society, which was previously announced as a full dress assemblage, is, by desire of the ladies patronesses, to be optional.

Mr. Forrest has been playing with great success a round of his favourite characters at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. On Thursday last he appeared as *Spartacus*, in Dr. Bird's tragedy of *The Gladiator*.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that our great classical pianist, Mrs. Anderson, is about to give her annual concert. This lady's concert is always of the first class, no expense being spared in providing the best artistes, and her well-known taste and judgment ensuring a judicious selection both of players and composers.

The annual dinner in aid of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund took place on Wednesday, May 8th, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, and the entertainments were satisfactory as usual. The musical arrangements were under the care of T. Cooke, Esq. Grattan Cooke performed on the oboe with his well known excellence; and the new flute-player (R. S. Pratten) created a great sensation. His style fortunately differs materially from that of our established favourite Richardson, being more of the grand concerto than the other. He possesses a large tone, and his phraseology is comprehensive and characteristic. Mr. Pratten is a stranger in London, and must "bide his time," but we have no doubt of his ultimate success.

Signor Marra's grand morning concert was nearly an overflow, and deservedly. Not only are his own claims on the public great, but the excellent singers, performers, and band he had selected were enough to attract. One principal feature was the performance of Mr. Wallace on the pianoforte (his first appearance in England), which is of the extraordinary class. The feats of Thalberg were nothing to him: possessing hands of great power and extension, he plays with surprising force and rapidity, executing long passages with the left hand only that would require three moderate players to accomplish with two hands a-piece. Nor is he wanting in invention; a concerto, beautifully instrumented and composed by him, exhibited great clearness and abounded with startling effects. He is said to be an Irishman, but his time has been chiefly spent in Germany, where his reputation is very great. The vocalists were Mdlle. Schloss, Madame Garcia, Minoga, Marras; violin, Sainton; pianoforte, W. V. Wallace; Benedict presided as accompanist; Thirlwall led, and Tolbecque conducted.

We find it announced that at Her Majesty's, on Thursday night, we are to witness the return of Carlotta Grisi, another *déesse* of the dance, and one not inferior in attraction to those who, night after night, make the house resound with admiring plaudits. She will appear in conjunction with both her fair competitors, Lucile Grahn and Cerito.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The fourth concert took place on Monday last, and commenced with a symphony of Ries, pupil of Beethoven. This was produced, no doubt, as a novelty merely, for it possesses little else to recommend it, being entirely devoid of originality; and those compositions of Beethoven that the composer has imitated are so familiar to the Philharmonic, that each ill-disguised phrase fell upon the ear like an insult. The instrumentation is good, and the manner very faithfully imitated from his master; but there is one simple want—genius, and that explains all. A song from Sphor's *Faust*, "Liebe ist die zarte Blüthe," introduced a new baritone, Herr Pischeck; his success was very great, more than that of any singer for years. Herr Pischeck, for a German vocalist, is highly polished, and his manner partakes much of the Italian school. The quality of his voice is good, partaking more of the tenor than bass, and he makes a happy use of his falsetto, being the only baritone that attempts it. Having the power of singing with great softness on E and F, the highest notes in his natural voice, he glides into his falsetto almost imperceptibly, and ascends as high as A natural with great sweetness and grace. He was encored in both his songs. Sivori made his first appearance this season in his E flat concerto, and created a great sensation; he possesses great vigour, delicacy, and grace, with marvellous finger and bow; his style is pure, and manner of phrasing clear and intellectual. He is not the marvellous mechanist alone, but uses his perfect execution and intonation in the development of poetical ideas. To the mere note players and admirers, of which there are many both among amateurs and professors, much of his excellence will be a closed book, but to the public and the select few he will always be delightful. Mdlle. Bertucat, known to the public previously as a harpist, made her debut in Bellini's *Oh, miei fedeli*, with tolerable success; but her voice is thin and reedy; her intonation, style, and execution are good. Mad. Dulcken played Mendelsohn's pianoforte concerto in D minor, and despite the admirable writing, we must commit the heresy of doubting the genius of this composition. In judging it, we take as a standard the concerto of Beethoven played by Mrs. Anderson last concert. In the last movement Mad. Dulcken was most happy, and, indeed, it is the only characteristic movement in the concerto. We have heard of an adventurer meeting a man so thin as to give an idea of transparency, of meeting a second still thinner, and then a third as thin as the other two put together. The Philharmonic, in search of a conductor, nearly realises the fable: the first conductor was bad, the second worse, and the third worse than the other two put together. Mr. Moschelles has taken the place of Sir H. Bishop, and at this concert clearly exhibited his incompetence. He is only a bad time-beater, uncertain, and slow; his manner indicating no measure, character, or effect. One half the audience left after Beethoven's symphony, which opened the second part. To sit through so long a performance as that furnished by the directors was a most laborious and painful effort, and we were among the few martyrs who remained to the end; but when the mind is wearied of such prolonged exertion, enjoyment is out of the question; we should recommend temperance in musical as in every other matter in life, except in anything injurious.

ELLA'S MUSICAL UNION.—Another of those delightful entertainments took place on Tuesday last. The performers were—*violin*, Deloffre, Thirlwall, and Blagrove; *viola*, Hill; *violoncello*, Hausman and Pilet; *contra-basso*, Howell; *clarionet*, Blaes; *bassoon*, Bauman; horn, C. Harper. The performance, as might be expected from the list of artistes, was most perfect; and the audience a marked combination of rank and talent, such as only Ella could bring together. The object that the director has in view, seems to be the introduction of classical chamber music amongst the aristocracy of this kingdom; and all lovers of the art must feel delighted at the success which has attended his efforts. Ella, from his excellence as an artiste, and, still more, his extensive knowledge and polished manners, has long been a favourite with our aristocracy; and is more fitted, both by capacity and position, to carry out this project than any artiste, native or foreign. There is no great composer's works, ancient or modern, with which he is not acquainted; and, possessing strong memory, and a literary capacity, he can supply their biography and history, if requisite; he is also well acquainted with the individual merits of those in his profession, and as he is joined to no clique, knows how to suit his players to the compositions he produces. English, German, French, and Italian, are all brought into play in that capacity to which they are most adapted, and consequently each composer is given by those who are best able to understand and develope his peculiarities. Instrumental chamber music, though highly cultivated by the German aristocracy, has been little heard of by the English; and Mr. Ella, in presenting it to them, and that in its most perfect form, confers a benefit, for which they will be the more grateful the more they hear and understand; and the patronage consequent to art and artistes will be great. The compositions performed at this meeting were Haydn's Quartet, op. 14.; Mayseder's Tri. op. 52.; Septet, Beethoven, op. 20.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; for three-yr-old, 7st. 4lb., and four-yr-old, 8st. 7lb. T.Y.C. Winner to be sold for 60*l*., &c. Seven subs.

Duke of Rutland's f by Beiram, out of Manto, 4 yrs	(W. Boyce)	1
Lord Exeter's Mocha, 4 yrs		2
Col. Peel's f by Slane, out of Seakale, 3 yrs		3

The following also ran:—Mr. Shelley's Prince of Wales, 4 yrs; Duke of Bedford's Julian, 3 yrs; Lord Orford's c by the Grand Duke, out of Miss Julia, 3 yrs; and Mr. Francis's bl f by Sir Hercules, dam by Comus, 3 yrs.

Betting.—5 to 2 agst the winner and 5 to 2 agst Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales jumped off with the lead, followed by Seakale and Manto fillies, Mocha lying up; they went in this order for about half a mile, when, on the Prince of Wales declining, the Seakale filly went in front, and made running at an indifferent pace to the cords: Manto filly then took the lead, kept it home, and won cleverly by a length, Mocha beating Seakale filly about as far; nothing was near the three. The winner was claimed.

Match.—Duke of Bedford's Prologue, 8st. 11lb. (Robinson) beat Lord Exeter's Lyons, 8st. 4lb. (Mann); D.M., 100, h. ft.—6 to 4 on Prologue. Won in a canter by three lengths.

Match.—Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's Cob, 8st. 7lb. (F. Butler) beat Lord Exeter's Celia, 7st. 13lb. (Mann); T.Y.C., 150, h. ft.—7 to 4 on the Cob. Won easily by a length.

50*l*. for three-yr-old; colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb. R.M.

Duke of Bedford's Captain Phebus	(G. Edwards)	1
Lord Exeter's Adrianople		2
Duke of Rutland's Paultons		3

The following were not placed:—Mr. Townley's f by Liverpool, out of Corranna's dam (Boyce); General Yates's Seaman (Nat); and Mr. Shaftoe's Metal (Bell).

Betting.—2 to 1 each agst Paultons and the winner, and 3 to 1 agst Seaman. Adrianople took the lead at a good pace, Captain Phebus second, and Paultons third, nothing else having a chance. With very slight alteration the three in advance ran to the cords, where Captain Phebus went in front, obtained the lead halfway up, and won cleverly at least by a length; Adrianople beating Paultons for second by a neck; the others no where.

50*l*. for three-yr-old, 6st. 2lb.; four, 8st.; five, 8st. 7lb.; six and aged, 8st. 12lb. T.M.M. Winner to be sold for 200, &c.

Mr. Newton's Sister to Ma Mie, 3 yrs	(Gooch)	1
Lord Albemarle's Tisiphone, 3 yrs		2
Duke of Bedford's Gaunet, 3 yrs		3
Lord Sandwich's Tawney, 3 yrs		4
Lord Exeter's Petrowna, 3 yrs		5

6 to 4 agst Tisiphone. Petrowna made play to the ditch, where Gaunet took it up, and carried it on to the T.Y.C. winning-post; Sister to Ma Mie there went in front followed by Tisiphone, was never caught, and won in a canter by three lengths.

Arrivals.—Duke of Bedford, Duke of Rutland, Earl of Stradbroke, Earl of Miltown, Lord Charles Manners, Lord Godolphin, Lord E. Russell, Col. Peel, Hon. Capt. Spencer, Hon. Col. Anson, Hon. Capt. Rous, Hon. H. Forrester, Hon. F. Villiers, Mr. C. Greville, Mr. J. Stanley, Mr. S. Stanley, Mr. Shelley, Mr. Payne, Mr. Newton, Mr. Neville, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Batson, &c.

The weather cold, wet, and boisterous; but the general attendance much larger than usual at a Second Spring Meeting.

WEDNESDAY'S RACES.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, for four-yr-old; colts, 8st. 10lb., and fillies, 8st. 5lb. Last three miles of B.C. 7 subs.

Duke of Bedford's Panther, by Liverpool	(Robinson)	1
Lord Exeter's c by Beiram, out of Amaryllis		2

Panther waited to the Ab.M. bottom, made the rest of the running at a good pace, and won easy by three lengths. The Beiram colt broke down two or three strides from home.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for three-yr-old; colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb. T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for 100, &c. 5 subs., &c.

Colonel Peel's Little Finch	(Nat)	1
Mr. Rogers's St. Domingo		2
Lord Orford's c by the Grand Duke, out of Miss Julia		3
Mr. Francis's b g by Slane, out of the Captain's dam		4
Mr. Marson's c by Bentley, out of Emma		5

Betting.—6 to 4 on Little Finch; 3 to 1 agst St. Domingo; 7 to 2 agst Emma colt; and 4 to 1 agst Lord Orford's colt.

The Slane gelding and the Emma colt made the running to the new ground, where the others closed with them, and they ran in a line to the cords. The favourite then went in front, won cleverly by a length, and was claimed.

The Suffolk Stakes of 15 sovs. each, 5 ft. if declared, with 100 added. Last mile and a half of R.C. 32 subs., 14 of whom declared.

Mr. Payne's Queen Mab, 6 yrs, 7st. 3lb. (carried 7st. 5lb.)	(Nat)	1
Sir J. Hawley's The Bishop of Romford's Cob, 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb.		2
Duke of Bedford's Prologue, 3 yrs, 5st. 5lb.		3

The following also started but were not placed:—Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, aged, 9st. 9lb.; Duke of Bedford's Minotaur, 5 yrs, 8st. 7lb.; Mr. Howe's Khorassan, 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb.; Mr. Death's Misdeal, 6 yrs, 7st. 7lb.; Mr. King's Young Lochinvar, 5 yrs, 7st. 5lb.; Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 5 yrs, 6st. 13lb.; Mr. Howe's c by Ratcatcher, out of Turquoise, 4 yrs, 6 st. 11lb; Lord G. Bentinck's Best Bower, 4 yrs, 6st. 3lb.; and Lord Exeter's Deodara, 3 yrs, 4st. 7lb.

Betting.—5 to 4 agst Alice Hawthorn; 5 to 1 agst Prologue; 7 to 1 agst Wee Pet; 7 to 1 agst Queen Mab; 7 to 1 agst the Cob; 8 to 1 agst Young Lochinvar, and 10 to 1 agst Khorassan.

Won by two lengths.

Handicap Plate of 50*l*. for three-yr-old, &c. A.F.

Duke of Rutland's Welbeck, 4 yrs, 7st. 8lb.	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr. T. B. Charlton's Ruff, 3 yrs, 5st. 7lb.		2
Mr. Phillimore's Skeleton, 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb.		3

The following also started:—Mr. Wigram's Kesheng, 3 yrs, 6st. 8lb.; Mr. Newton's Sister to Ma Mie, 3 yrs, 6st.; Mr. Francis's Seven's-the-Main, 4 yrs, 6st.; and Mr. Hopkins's b f by Redshank, out of Lava, 3 yrs, 5st. 4lb.

Betting.—6 to 4 agst Sister to Ma Mie, and 5 to 2 agst Skeleton. Won easy.

THURSDAY'S RACES.

Match.—150, h. ft. Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, 8st. 7lb. (Nat), beat Lord Exeter's Celia, 7st. 7lb. (Mann).

Betting.—4 to 1 on Garry Owen. Won by three lengths.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; for three-yr-old, 7st. 7lb.; four, 8st. 9lb.; five and upwards, 9st. T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for 200. Five subs.

Lord Exeter's f by Beiram, out of Manto, 4 yrs	(Mann)	1
Colonel Peel's Caen, 5 yrs		2

The following also ran:—Mr. Phillimore's Physalis, 4 yrs; Mr. Marsden's Little Finch, 3 yrs; Lord W. Powlett's Energy, 3 yrs.

Betting.—5 to 2 on Manto filly; 8 to 1 each agst Caen and Little Finch; and 5 to 1 agst Physalis.

Physalis jumped off with the lead, but resigned it after running 100 yards to Caen, the Beiram filly and Physalis following closely; at the cords Physalis declined altogether, and a good race ensued between the other two, and ended in favour of the filly by half a length. The winner was claimed.

Match, 150, h. ft. T.Y.C.—Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 7st. 13lb. (Mann), beat the Duke of Bedford's Espoir, 8st. 8lb. (Robinson). Betting, 5 to 2 on Espoir. Won by a head.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each. 5 ft. T.Y.C. 4 subs.

Mr. Payne's Sir Francis, 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb.	(Nat)	1
Duke of Rutland's Paultons, 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb.		2
Lord Exeter's Lyons, 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb.		3

Betting.—5 to 4 each against Sir Francis and Paultons.

Lyons made the running, followed by Paultons, for the first quarter of a mile. Paultons then went up and ran head and head with him half way up the cords, when Sir Francis went in front, and after a good race won by half a length; Lyons beaten by a head for the second place.

Sweepstakes, of 10 sovs. each, for three-year olds, 7st. 8lb.; four-year, 8st. 8lb.; five-year, &c., 8st. 12lb. First half mile of Ab.M. The winner to be sold for 50, &c. (Four subscribers.)

Mr. Shelley's Prince of Wales, 4 yrs	(Nat)	1
Lord Albemarle's Tisiphone, 3 yrs		2
Mr. Rogers's St. Domingo, 3 yrs		3
Mr. Towneley's f. by Liverpool, out of Corianna's dam, 3 yrs		4

Betting.—5 to 4 agst Prince of Wales; 2 to 1 agst Tisiphone; and 5 to 2 agst St. Domingo.

Prince of Wales made all the running, and won easy by two lengths.

SALE OF THE LATE LORD WESTMINSTER'S RACING STUD.

This sale took place at Eaton Hall, on Saturday last. The following prices were realised:—

BROOD MARES.

	Gs.		Gs.
Maid of Honour	320	Phryne	70
Languish	260	Maria Day	250
Sarcasm	360	Fanny Eden	160
Retort	350	Thais	60
Lampoon	220		

YEARLINGS.

	Gs.
Br c by Pantaloon, out of Retort	140
Br c by Touchstone, out of Decoy	170
Br f (sis to The Libel) by Pantaloon, out of Pasquinada	310
Br f by Pantaloon, out of Banter	200
B f by Touchstone, out of Ghuznee	200
Br f by Pantaloon, out of Shiraz	150
Br f by Pantaloon, out of Lampoon	130
Br f by Pantaloon, out of Aura	25

TWO-YEAR-OLD.

B c by Touchstone, out of Laura	120
Br c (bro to The Libel)	270
Br f by Touchstone, out of Maid of Honour	290

THREE-YEAR-OLD.

Falstaff	160
Br c by Touchstone, out of Morea	240
Br c by Touchstone, out of Laura	160
B f by Touchstone, out of Languish	310

The sale of Mr. Foljambe's hunters on Thursday se'nnight, realised 3012*l*., not 1800 gs. as erroneously reported last week.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.

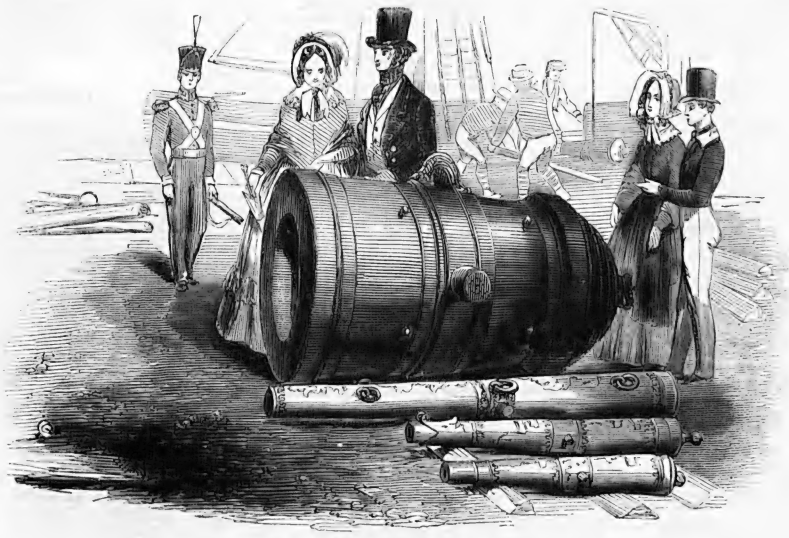
DERBY.

2 to 1 agst Idas	40 to 1 agst Titmouse
9 to 1 agst Weatherbit	40 to 1 agst Young Eclipse
12 to 1 agst The Libel	50 to 1 agst Laird o' Cockpen
15 to 1 agst Pam	50 to 1 agst Remorse
16 to 1 agst Pantasa	50 to 1 agst Fuzbos
18 to 1 agst Alarm	50 to 1 agst Maynooth
18 to 1 agst Old England	50 to 1 agst Jinglepot
20 to 1 agst Doleful	60 to 1 agst Columbus.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH OF ONE HUNDRED MILES FOR ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.—On Monday a very considerable concourse of persons, many of whom were of the sporting order, assembled at the Friend-at-Hand, Kensal New Town, near Bayswater, to witness the performance of the long talked of match, made by Mr. French, to drive his galloway (under 12 hands high) in harness, one hundred miles, in sixteen hours from the time of starting, for a stake of 50*l*. a-side. Much betting took place prior to the start, the odds being against the pony. A very light match-cart was provided, and a boy of light weight was seated in the cart, and at four o'clock he commenced his journey; many persons at this time were present. He performed the first ten miles in an hour, he then relaxed his speed for the next ten miles, and at the conclusion was refreshed, and then proceeded on his road. He continued at a steady pace, and appeared to trot in perfect ease, and fully competent to the task. At twelve o'clock he had accomplished 50 miles, and without the least symptoms of distress or fatigue. He had the necessary attention, and then performed another 15 miles, and having at this time covered 65 miles of road in 10½ hours, the gay little animal was then taken out of the chaise, rubbed down, and allowed to rest, and in a short time brought out and re-harnessed, and on the road. At this period the spectators had increased to a very considerable number, and the most intense interest was manifested as to the result of the match; the pony appeared full of vigour, and as fresh as if it had only just entered upon his match. He continued at a steady, although winning pace, and ultimately trotted in, with the greatest ease, after having accomplished the 100 miles within the stipulated time, and won the stakes. The pony was very ably driven throughout the match, and much judgment was exercised.

MONSTER CHINESE MORTAR.

The present age is considered by many as far advanced in the arts and sciences, compared with those who lived in former ages; but occasionally discoveries are made which completely place modern inventions in the shade when compared with the gigantic specimens known to have been in existence centuries ago. In the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich is a model of an oriental piece of ordnance, the original at Beejapoor, in the East Indies, weighing 42 tons; and of another at Agra, weighing 23 tons, and capable of discharging a ball of 1500 pounds' weight. During the past week the Somerset, Ordnance sloop, brought from Devonport to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich a Chinese brass mortar, brought home in the Cornwallis, and weighing 8 tons 17 cwt., having a diameter of bore of 2 feet 3 inches, and a chamber of 20 inches, the depth of the whole being about 5 feet. The mortar was found in the bush in China, and partly concealed underground. It is composed apparently of very fine metal, and the trunnions being corroded to a very considerable extent afford evidence of the mortar being of great age. It appears also as if the part where the vent is, which is very perfect and little worn, had been cast again and inserted in its present position. There is also an appearance of a nut and screw in the centre of the breach of the chamber; but if they are really what they appear to be, a large quantity of fused metal must have been poured into the chamber, as the top of the nut is even with the metal, and could not have been screwed into its present position. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the mortar, and the size and weight of shot or shells which it would require to be used in it, when it is known that the large guns cast about two years ago for Mehemet Ali were only 15 inches in diameter, and yet they required shot weighing upwards of 400 lbs. We have given a view of the mortar.



MONSTER MORTAR AT WOOLWICH.

OSBORNE HOUSE.

Few places are more healthy or more picturesque than the Isle of Wight, which, when first seen from the Channel after a long voyage, is the admiration of all foreigners; and perhaps there is not a more delightful portion of the island than that in the vicinity of Osborne House, now the property of her Majesty, and used as a royal marine residence. It is situated a short distance from Norris Castle, and commands an extensive sea view from Spithead to the Needles, and a prospect of the opposite shore. The park comprises about 300 acres, finely wooded. Great improvements have been made in the mansion and grounds, which have been fitted up in a handsome style suitable for such a building, though perhaps not with the elegance which may be supposed to be requisite for the sovereign of a great naval nation. Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited this place (of which we have given a view) on Saturday last, and the following letter from Portsmouth details the proceedings: —

Portsmouth, Saturday.

The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.H., having received official intimation that her Majesty the Queen would embark on Saturday from this port for the Isle of Wight, every preparation was made on that morning for her reception.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert being under the hands of the painters and in dock, the Lightning was brought round from Woolwich for the use of her Majesty. The Echo steamer was sent to Cowes on Saturday morning with the royal state barge and crew, to be in readiness for the arrival there of the Lightning.

Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, attended by a small suite of attendants, arrived by special train from the Vauxhall station at the Gosport terminus, at half-past four p.m. The Secretary of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. T. L. Corry, arrived by the same train.

The royal cortège was received at the terminus by the Lieut. Governor the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., the colonels commanding the regiments in the garrison, several of the railway directors, and a guard of honour, composed of the men of the 37th, under Colonel Bradshaw, with the band of that regiment. Carriages were waiting the arrival of the royal party, who immediately proceeded to the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, where her Majesty was received by Rear Admiral Parker, C.B., Superintendent; Captain G. Mowbray, of the Victory; Captain E. Collier, C.B., of the Rodney; Captain Corry, of the Superb; Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, of the Excellent; Captain R. F. Rowley, of the St. Vincent; the officers of the Clarence Yard, and a guard of honour, and the band of the Royal Marine corps, under Colonel Swale. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Marchioness of Douro and the royal children, proceeded in the barge of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, steered by Captain Rowley, and attended by the barges of the men of war in commission to the Lightning, lying in the stream, with the steam up, and as soon as the royal party were on board she cast off her warps and proceeded on her way to Cowes, the Secretary to the Admiralty and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence going in the Lightning.

On the royal standard being hoisted in the barge, the St. Vincent, the Victory, the Superb, and the Resistance manned yards, the seamen dressed in blue jackets with white trousers, the ships all newly painted, with their summer gear aloft, in beautiful order, decked out in many coloured flags, lying nearly together, and the weather being remarkably fine, made the sight a very imposing one. The Lightning proceeding at a very slow rate gave her Majesty and Prince Albert a good opportunity of seeing these fine ships. Neither was the sight obscured by smoke, as the ships did not commence firing royal salutes until after the Lightning had passed by them. When the steamer was at the entrance of the harbour, the platform battery fired a second royal salute, but her Majesty's ships fired only one salute each. The Lightning then put on full speed, and her Majesty and party landed at Cowes about six o'clock P. M.

The Lightning steam tender left Portsmouth Harbour at half-past four, and arrived off Mead's Hole, opposite Osborne House, at ten minutes past five o'clock, when the four-oared galley was manned, and a portion of the royal servants came in her; but on arriving near the shore they found it was impossible to land, it being low water, and the beach running out very shallow. During the time they were rowing to the shore the royal barge was lowered, and the Queen and royal party were soon on board, and were met by the galley from Mead's Hole to inform her Majesty there was not sufficient water for her landing.

Immediately on the royal party getting into the barge the Lightning let go her anchor and shut off her steam, and on the return of the royal barge back to the Lightning she could not proceed with her Majesty to Cowes Harbour; so that the barge was obliged to be pulled from Mead's Hole to the landing place at the Medina Hotel Pier, at East Cowes, where every preparation had been made in the event of her Majesty not being able to land at Mead's Hole. The royal party, consisting of her Majesty, Prince Albert, Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, Prince Leiningen, Marchioness of Douro, Lord Charles Wellesley, General Wemyss, Mr. Anson, Col. Wylde, Dean of Westminster, and Dr. Prætorius, landed at the pier at a quarter before six, and were received by the Earl of Erroll and his two daughters. They then proceeded in five carriages to Osborne House, where, on her Majesty's arrival, she expressed herself much pleased with the rapidity with which the alterations now in progress by Mr. W. Cubitt had been conducted. Owing to the unfinished state of the house, apartments have been taken at the Royal Medina Hotel for part of the suite.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the royal children, took a walk in the grounds at Osborne, the evening being of the mildest and most serene we have had this season.

The royal dinner party at half-past eight consisted of her Majesty, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Prince Leiningen, Marchioness of Douro, Lord Charles Wellesley, General Wemyss, Mr. Anson, Colonel Wylde, Dean of Westminster, and Dr. Prætorius.



OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Sunday.

Her Majesty and the Prince and royal children have been out in the grounds this morning, it being very fine, from whence they returned about eleven, and divine service was performed at twelve by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster. Her Majesty looks extremely well, and seems quite enchanted with her new residence; it now consists, with the late purchases made by her Majesty, of 1600 acres, all of which are to be encircled in a ring fence.

Monday.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, walked this morning in the grounds of Osborne House.

Tuesday.

The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walks and drives this day in the grounds of Osborne House.

The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken airings.

There was no addition to the royal dinner party at Osborne House on Monday evening.

Wednesday.

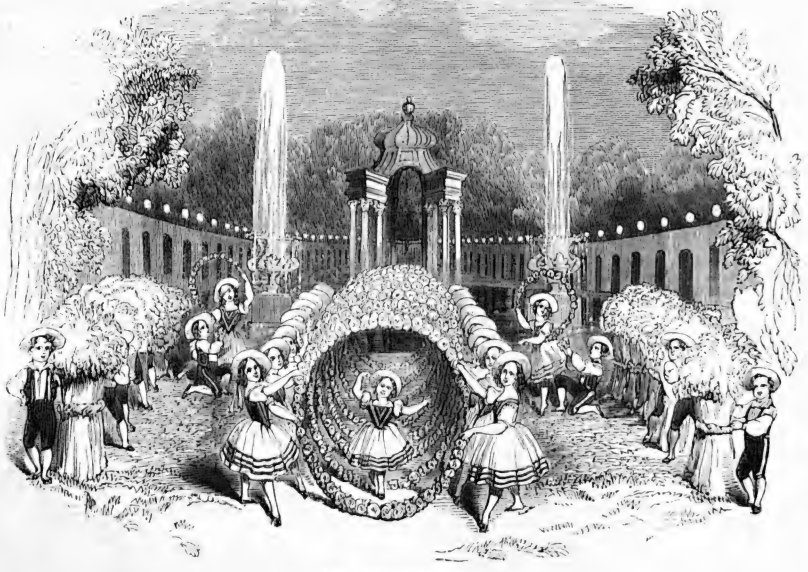
This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual early walk, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken airings.

Thursday.

Her Majesty the Prince Consort, and the royal family left Cowes this afternoon at 2 o'clock. On arriving at Spithead (about 3 o'clock) the Vanguard saluted and manned her yards in beautiful style, the crew cheering most enthusiastically. Her Majesty appeared on deck nearly the whole of the voyage. The Lightning entered the harbour at about 35 minutes after 3. At a quarter to 4, her Majesty disembarked at the Clarence victualling establishment and was received by Major-General Pakenham and Rear-Admiral Parker. At 5 minutes to four the royal carriage entered the terminus of the railway, and at 4 o'clock precisely the engine was set in motion, and the train started amidst the greetings of the multitude on either side of the line.

Her Majesty and the Royal children appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.



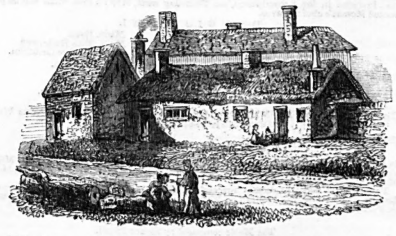
SCENE AT THE LYCEUM.

PRINCE RUPERT'S COTTAGE.

This relic of antiquity was entirely razed and demolished on Tuesday week; and though its removal has caused regret in the locality, yet we are glad to find that its demolition was a case of necessity and not of choice. We are enabled, through the kindness of Mr. How, of Fleet Street, publisher of "England in the Nineteenth Century," to give a view of the cottage and the following account of it:—

The Everton Road passes along the western side of the Necropolis leading into Everton village; an agreeable place, out of the bustle of Liverpool; and here, down what is called Rupert Place, stands the cottage occupied by Prince Rupert as his head-quarters during the siege of Liverpool in 1644. It consists of one story, and most probably stood alone in the fields at that period, though now surrounded by dwellings. It is whitewashed, and presents to the passenger the following aspect, appearing to be carefully preserved as a relic of the contest for absolute power in this part of the country between a monarch and his people.

It appears that Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby, after having taken Bolton, went to make Liverpool an easy conquest, but found it defended by a mud wall on the east and north, having a deep ditch; and upon the wall, bags of Irish wool were piled, of which a large importation happened just before to have taken place. A wide marsh inundated from the Mersey rendered the town inaccessible on the south-east side, and the streets in that direction were closed by gates defended with cannon; while on the south side was a strong castle surrounded with a wide and very deep ditch, well defended by artillery. Prince Rupert was repulsed again and again for above a month, with great slaughter; but at last, some accounts say by the treachery of the commandant, others by neglect in defending the side next the marshes, the place was entered, and all who were met put to the sword, except those in the castle, who capitulated. The town was very soon after retaken by Colonel Birch, and continued to remain true to the popular cause.



PRINCE RUPERT'S COTTAGE.

LITERATURE.

Sketches of Life and Character taken at the Police Court, Bow Street. By George Hodder, Reporter to the "Morning Herald." Sherwood and Bowyer.

London is a strange place, but there is not a more strange corner within its capacious boundary than the fusty back parlour known as Bow Street Police Court. To the student of human nature the magistrates' rooms are rich schools — huge kaleidescopes, in which perpetual change and the most unusual and curious combinations of humanity and circumstances may constantly be seen and studied. High and low in station; rich and poor in purse and prudence; the wealthy sensualist, the monied dolt, the sly debauchee, the raw hawbuck, the fashionable ruffian, the knowing swindler and the silly thief, the pettifogging attorney, the bullying Newgate barrister, the demure complainant and the downcast prisoner — these, one after another, may be scanned in their natural proportions. Every day and hour the scene is shifted. From the dark tragedy of murder to the low comedy of dog-stealing, the changes are constantly and rapidly running; — from a Courvoisier to a Mr. Caudle, Bow Street has specimens daily on view. Small wonder, then, that an author should occasionally take the spot for a text to spin a book upon. Some years ago a Mr. White, then a reporter on the "Morning Herald," published a single volume, with illustrations by George Cruikshank, under the title of "Mornings at Bow Street," and the success of the venture was very great. The writer displayed much humour, considerable tact, and no mean powers of description, which, being allied to the thoughtful humour of Cruikshank's pencil, the wit and character, and peculiarities of the police court were for the first time generally recognised. Mr. White, subsequent to the success of the "Mornings at Bow Street," rose to the first position on the morning newspaper upon which he was originally but a subordinate writer, and this elevation perhaps accounts for his fortunate octavo not being followed by any similar production. Ten or fifteen years have gone by, when another reporter to the "Morning Herald" seeks artists of the comic school, and once more makes an offering from Bow Street. The illustrations to this second series may be fairly judged by the specimens on the present page; and, perhaps, the text may also be best left to speak its own merits. For specimens of genuine characteristic low life in London commend us to these sketches from living originals at a police court.

THE AFFRIGHTED FAIR ONE.

Thou shalt be punish'd for thus frighting me,
For I am sick and capable of fears;
Oppressed with wrongs, and therefore full of fears.—*King John.*

A dwarfish old lady — a well-preserved specimen of antiquity — whose white silk bonnet and green silk dress were, like herself, evidently of a bygone age, and whose hair the "wind of many winters" had slightly discoloured, appeared before the magistrate to request his advice under circumstances of a nature rather alarming and extraordinary.

From the lady's statement it appeared that she resided in the neighbourhood of Shepherd's Bush, and that the whole male population, both old and young, living in the immediate vicinity of her place of abode, had recently fallen so violently in love with her that night and day her rest was disturbed by their unwelcome visits. A gentleman named Croft, having by some means or other obtained access to her chamber (via the chimney, she shrewdly suspected, as he was often found sitting, grinning, in the stove in the morning), had lately given her a considerable deal of trouble. He "went round about her," and strove to get behind her, but by performing a pirouette, in which art she considered herself an adept — (curtseying) — she succeeded in gaining a glimpse of his countenance; and could easily identify him, if that were necessary. This intolerable, and even indelicate liberty—(blushing) —had been so often repeated, that she was compelled to seek some mode of putting a stop to it. Another individual even went farther than Mr. Croft, he actually concealed himself, by some unaccountable means, within the folds of her dress; and although she had tried to "pirouette" him away, she found that her efforts were unavailing, for he was "such an impudent man!" (sniffing a sigh.) What remedy she should have recourse to she was at a loss to discover: she once thought of fumigation — having sometimes by that method got rid of many other obnoxious creatures; but she feared that "all the perfumes of Arabia" could not send such detestable monsters from her chamber. She understood that the name of the second Lothario was Duncombe (not the member for Finsbury, we hope), but she never saw his face, and therefore could not identify the creature (looking round the court, as if she expected to find her



THE AFFRIGHTED FAIR ONE.



A TRIP TO GRAVESEND.

they lived I would have laid the case before some worthy man, who might in future defend me from their insolence.

"What!" exclaimed his worship, "ask such a favour of one of the *wicked sex?*"

Old lady (shaking her head and looking askance): "In the cause of virtue and injured innocence my tongue will, I trust, ever support me. But pray, sir, give me your best advice, and let me leave this dreadful place!"

His worship was surprised at the unwarrantable liberties to which the lady was exposed, but he knew not how he could give her any assistance. All the officers connected with the court, were they to go in a body, would, he thought, have some difficulty in apprehending the invisible beings who had so strangely invaded her domestic territories. He would, however, try to ascertain the whereabouts of Messrs. Croft and Duncombe; and, if he succeeded, the applicant might depend upon his desiring them to desist from annoying her further.

The old lady (whose extraordinary fears had evidently arisen from some strange hallucination of the brain) bowed, blushed, curtseyed, thanked the magistrate, and retired.

A TRIP TO GRAVESEND.

"Ah, how you women can insinuate,
And clear a trespass with your sweet set tongue!"
Arden of Feversham.

"Oh, woman! lovely woman!"—*Venice Preserved.*

Mary Connor, a native of the Emerald Isle, was charged with the felonious enormity of stealing a mackarel, value threepence, the property of Mrs. Catherine Hayley.

The complainant and defendant were vendors of fish in Clare Market. The former was a tall, good-humoured, healthy-complexioned woman, whose appearance, notwithstanding her poverty, betokened such an evident love of "domestic comforts," that she might, with the strictest propriety, have sat for the portrait of John Bull's wife. The latter was

"A lusty black-brow'd girl, with forehead broad and high,"

a face like a winter apple, and a *poll* which seemed formed by nature for carrying heavy weights—the *tout ensemble* presenting the appearance of a Scots "haddie wife," or an Irish "basket-woman," or rather a happy medium between the two. The following is an epitome of the many grievances which gave rise to the present charge:—

Mistress Catherine Hayley stated that at an early hour in the morning she left her fish-basket in the street, whilst she went to a neighbouring public-house for the purpose of keeping the cold out of the stomach by putting something warm into it; that during her absence Mistress Connor took the only remaining mackerel out of the said basket, and mixed it with her own stinking fish; that when she (Mistress Catherine Hayley) returned to her "stand," she accused Mistress Connor of "lessening the weight of her basket;" whereupon Mistress Connor became exceedingly indignant, and "crunching" the identical mackarel betwixt her fingers she flung it in her innocent face. Upon this Mrs. Hayley thought proper to tell her, that if she continued a dispenser of fish in Clare Market she must learn better manners; and Mistress Mary Connor thought proper, in return, to poke the hot pipe which she was smoking into Mistress Hayley's mouth, thereby committing such an act of vulgarity as a Billingsgate fishwoman would revolt from!

"I ax your honner's pardon," cried Mrs. Mary Connor, the defendant (who had provided herself with a small memorandum-book, and was taking notes of the evidence), "but this is all because I demanded my own. It's a false charge, your worship, and there's nothing to prove it is thrue, excepting her own oath; and what's that, I'd like to know?"

The complainant assured his worship that Mr. Duff, the baker, Mr. Sampson, the publican, and Mrs. Dennis, the orangewoman, and indeed "all mankind," could prove that Mistress Connor was the very same good-for-nothing woman that threw the mackerel in her face and poked the hot pipe in her unoffending mouth.

"Och! you contemptible crathur," exclaimed the accused in a tone of lofty indignation, "didn't I thrate you to Gravesend? and more betoken, didn't I pay for that illigant shawl, when——?"

"You seem to have something to say," remarked the magistrate; "now make your defence, and introduce yourself to me in a proper manner."

"Make my defince, is it?" cried Mistress Mary Connor (smiling complacently, and placing her arms a-kimbo, as if she considered herself in an enviable position). "Well, thin, your honner, I'll spake the truth, if nobody else will. The fac' is, Mrs. Katty Hayley—bad manners to her—wittaway from her stand, and left two or three bits of salmon in her basket, but sorra taste of mackerel; and as she owed me a large sum of money I thought there 'ud be no harm in helping myself to some of her fish. Hows'ever, there wor'a dacent old woman standing by that advised me not to meddle, or make with her property — and becoorse I'd scorn to dirty my fingers with it — but, beggin' your worship's pardon, I lint her a sum of money; and as she said she wouldn't pay me on no account whatsomever, I made bould, your riverence, (to take the law in my own hands. But she's an ungrateful faggot — that she is your honner; for I have thrated her with the greatest tindherness ever since November last, when I bought that shawl for her. Didn't I take her to Gravesend, and thrate her wid a bottle o' wine and laskins of pork, at my own expinse?—and didn't we get drunk together, and swear we'd stick to each other like bricks an' morthar?—and didn't I behave to her like a rale lady, and thrate her wid a donkey to ride?—and then to insult me for the sake of a dirty threeha'penny mackerel! Fie, fie, for shame, Katty Hayley! it's ashamed of yourself, you ought to be, ma'am!"

"And this misunderstanding," remarked the magistrate, "arose from your taking a trip to Gravesend."

"And a pretty trip it was," cried the complainant, "for after we had dined off a ninepenny bottle of wine and a hunderdone line of pork, she left me at the Beehive public-house amongst a set of blackguards that treated me like anything but a lady."

"Well," cried the defendant, becoming alarmingly irate and consequential, "you surely didn't suppose I was going to introduce you to my *genteel* friends?"

The two fishwomen would doubtless have continued in this amusing strain for an hour or two, had not the magistrate interfered by saying that Mrs. Mary Connor must find bail to keep the peace towards Mrs. Catherine Hayley.

Mrs. Catherine Hayley informed his worship that she got her living honestly, and therefore did not wish to hurt the poor woman; she only wished her to promise not to behave in such an unladylike manner again.

His worship said that under these circumstances he should dismiss the complaint, but he would advise the defendant to conduct herself with more propriety in future.

"I'm intirely obleeged to your honner," cried Mistress Connor, as she left the bar, "for your kind humanity, but if iver I come before you again may I be——"

"Silence!" cried the usher, "the case is dismissed."

"Let *her* go first," exclaimed Mistress Hayley, as the gaoler endeavoured to remove her from the court, before Mistress Connor had made her exit.

The two fish-venders were soon on the other side of the door; and in five minutes' time they were seen drinking together, at the public-house next door to the court of justice!

George Cruikshank's Table Book. "Punch" Office.

The Number for the present month is rich in illustration, the frontispiece being a clever design pointing out the railway mania of 1845. There is "The Steam up," "At Par," and "Discount," — the first dispensing bubbles to the eager crowd — the second balancing on the tight-rope — the third showing "the boiler burst," and the overwhelming of the shareholders. It is an admirable critique on the rage for long trains and locomotives. The stage assassin, too, is extremely good, full of our friend George's peculiarities, and a happy hit at this scenic character. The "Watery King" is another well-told story, and the whole is worth treble the charge made for it.

History of the Irish Rebellion in 1798, *with Memoirs of the Union and Emmett's Insurrection in* 1803. By W. H. Maxwell, Esq. Baily.

This History of the Rebellion of '98 is indeed a stirring narrative, with a terrible moral. It is a story that does not simply fix, but which absolutely entrances the attention, and whilst the whole mind of the reader is chained to its rapid succession of strange and stirring scenes, a powerful feeling is at the same time kindled; a feeling of bitter indignation against the wilful or misguided men who could peril such another wholesale tragedy. It tells the entire history of the burnings, the slaughter, the coldblooded cruelties, the famine, the rapine, and the plunder, invariably attending the wild and insane outbreak of an undisciplined and misguided people. It brings forth in terrible array the miseries of such unhappy times; the innocent suffering with the guilty; the property of the rich and the labour of the poor sacrificed together; the bayonet and the musket busily plied upon the very brethren of the men whom duty calls to use those instruments of death; brother arrayed against brother; parent against child, until the horrible vista of violence, crime, and misery is closed, by the overloaded gibbet and the crowded gaol. The religious world long since learned the powerful influence of tracts distributed amongst the population of a district, and the secret has since been used by more than one body of political agitators. It would be using that power to most excellent advantage, could this book, with George Cruickshank's inimitable etchings, be printed on a single sheet, and be scattered over all Ireland, to remind that troubled nation of the ordeal she has passed, and to warn her how the bitter lesson is perilled again. Every library in Ireland should have the book, and every Irishman who desires peace for his country should make it a point of duty to purchase a copy to lend amongst his poorer neighbours. It teaches a priceless moral.

MIGRATIONS OF SALMON.—About a year and a half ago Lord Glenlyon, with the praiseworthy motive of deciding the long-agitated question as to whether the salmon, after returning to the ocean from its spawning-ground, again resought the same river on another return of the season, caused a number of kelts, or foul fish, to be caught and marked, by attaching a label, by a ring, to what is called the dead flu of each. Last summer a number of these were captured on various stations in the Tay, but, so far as we have heard, on none in the Earn; and on Tuesday last another, and the first this season, was caught at the Rashbush, a fishing-ground below Inchyra. This fish was in excellent condition, and weighed 21 lbs. The label bore as follows:—"Lord Glenlyon, Dunkeld, No. 129."—*Perthshire Advertiser.*



THE DANGERS OF A LATCH KEY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. R.—*If your son has a taste for drawing, and you desire to make him an artist, he should, after receiving sufficient rudimentary instruction, be entered as a student at the Royal Academy. The British Museum and the Government Schools of Design are excellent preliminary schools.*

The remarks of Mr. Bannister on "Nationality" have been received, and shall have the attention they are entitled to.

THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of Durham has contributed 500*l.*, and the Rev. George Fielding, the incumbent, 100*l.*, towards the enlargement of St. Ann's Chapel, Bishop Auckland.

Preferments and Appointments.—The Rev. John Roberts, M.A., to the rectory of Llansadwrn, Anglesey, vacant by the death of W. Thomas. Patron, the Lord Bishop of Bangor.

The Rev. Robert Pulleine, M.A., to the rectory of Kirkby Wiske, York, vacant by the death of R. H. Chapman. Patron, Lord Prudhoe.

The Rev. William Simcox Bricknell, M.A., to the vicarage of Eynsham, Oxford, void by the death of T. Symonds.

The Rev. William Latham Bevan, M.A., to the vicarage of Hay, Brecon, vacant by the death of W. Bowen. Patron, Mr. J. Bailey, M.P.

The Rev. John Cumberlege, to the vicarage of Tilsworth, Bedfordshire, vacant by the resignation of T. L. J. Sunderland. Patron, Sir E. P. Turner, Bart.

The Rev. John Henry Howlett, B.D., to the rectory of Meppershull, Bedfordshire, void by the cession of H. Howarth. Patrons, St. John's College, Cambridge.

The Rev. John Lamb, D.D., to the vicarage of Olveston with Alviston, Glocester, vacant by the death of J. Charlton. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

The Rev. George Gardiner Williams, to the curacy of Tenbury-cum-Rochford, Hereford.

The Rev. Thomas Massey, to Rowley Regis Chapel, in the Parish of Clent, Worcester.

The Rev. Henry Pearson, M.A., to the curacy of Atlowe, Derby.

The Rev. Edward Addenbrooke, to the curacy of Smethwick, Stafford.

The Rev. Henry Palmer, to the curacy of Bishop's Cleeve, Glocester.

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle has appointed the Rev. Henry Gipps, M.A., vicar of Corbridge, to the stall in Carlisle Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Dean of Wells.

The Rev. E. Harston, M.A., has been presented to the perpetual curacy of Tamworth, Staffordshire, vacant by the cession of the Rev. J. C. Savage. Patron, Mr. E. H. A'Court, M.P.

The Rev. Francis Swanton, B.C.L., minor canon of Winchester Cathedral, perpetual curate of St. John, in that city, and rector of Piddletrenthride, Dorset, has been presented to the vicarage of Barton Stacey; the acceptance of which will vacate the above-named rectory, which is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

The Rev. Vernon Page, M.A., student of Christ Church, Oxford, has been nominated to the perpetual curacy of Maiden Bradley, Wilts, void by the resignation of the Rev. W. C. F. Webber. Patrons, the master and fellows of the above-named college.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be prebendaries in the cathedral church of St. Paul:—The Rev. Charles Brown Dalton, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, his Lordship's chaplain; the Rev. R. W. Browne, Professor of Classical Literature in King's College, London; and the Rev. T. G. Hall, Professor of Mathematics in King's College, London, and Rector of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Army Movements.—The 41st (Welsh) regiment, under Colonel Sir Richard England, K.C.B., on landing at Cork from Bristol, march for this garrison, relieving the 15th regiment, which proceeds for Cork to embark for Ceylon. The 13th Light Dragoons, at Exeter, on landing in Ireland, will march for Cahir, where three troops and head-quarters, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brunton, will be stationed; two troops, with Major Hamilton, at Limerick; one troop at Clonmel, taking the detachments of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards. A troop of the 3d Dragoons from Ballincollig will relieve the squadron 4th Dragoon Guards at Limerick, and half troop at Cahir and Clonmel, until the arrival of the 13th Light Dragoons in the district. The depot of the 2d battalion of the 1st Royals were to arrive at Limerick from Enniskillen this day, *en route* to Scotland. It is to be stationed at Aberdeen. The depot of the 88th (Connaught Rangers) will be moved from Scotland to Ireland.

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, May 13.

Bankrupts.—J. Furnival, Kettering, Northamptonshire, corn-dealer.—T. Seager, Hammersmith, Middlesex, leather cutter.—J. W. Ellis, 15. Lawrence Lane, Cheapside cloth merchant.—J. Brain, 16. Winchester Place, Pentonville, copper plate dealer.—M. Sturley, Southam, Warwickshire, organ builder.—W. H. Webb, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, wharfinger.—J. B. Buckler, Kidderminster, mercer.—J. Y. Betts, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, grocer.—H. Malpas, Bath, victualler.—J. Simpson, late of Maryport, but now of Talentire, Cumberland, shipowner.—W. Davies, Liverpool, milk-seller.

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, May 16.

Bankruptcies Superseded.—F. L. Cole, Fenchurch Street, City, wine merchant.—A. Francis, Halkin, Flintshire, ironfounder.

Bankrupts.—J. Richards, Deptford Bridge, plumber.—F. L. Cole, Fenchurch Street, wine merchant.—J. Lampray, Warwick, money scrivener.—J. Livingston and T. Brittain, Manchester, plumbers.—W. Summers and N. Rae, Strangeways, rope-makers.—E. Lawton and T. Kay, Rochdale, Lancashire, iron founders.—W. Russell, J. Knowles, and H. Simister, Salford, perchers.

BRITISH FUNDS.—CLOSING PRICES.

Bank Stock	209½	India Stock	277½
3 per Cent. Red.	98	Ditto Bonds	70
3 per Cent. Cons.	99	South Sea Old Annuities	97¾
3½ per Cent. Red.	—	Ditto New Annuities	98¾
New 3½ per Cent.	101½	Ex. Bills 1000*l.* 1½*d.*	5s. pm
New 5 per Cent.	—	Ditto 500*l.*	51 pm
Long Annuities to expire—		Ditto Small	57 pm
Jan. 1860	11 -916	Bank Stock for Act.	210½
Oct. 1859	—	Consols for Act.	99½
Jan. 1860	11 9-16	India Stock for Act.	277½

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Bonds	—	Spanish 5 per Cent.	30½
Colombian, 6 per cent.	—	Ditto 3 per Cent.	42
Cuba Bonds 6 per Cent.	—	French 3 per Cent	—
Danish 3 per Cent.	—	Dutch 2½ per Cent	63¾
Peruvian 5 per Cent.	—	Ditto 4 per Cent.	98¾

MARKETS.

Mark Lane, Friday, May 16.—For the time of year, the arrivals of English wheat from market continue good, yet the show of samples of that grain here to-day was by no means large. Very few buyers being in attendance, the demand was extremely inactive, and previous rates were barely supported. Foreign wheat was again heavy, but not cheap, while corn under lock was a mere drug. Barley and malt ruled extremely dull at our last quotations. Oats were heavy, at barely late rates. Beans and peas commanded full prices.

Arrivals.—Wheat: English, 7280; Irish, 0; Foreign, 4590. Barley: English, 1280; Irish, 0; Foreign, 12,420. Oats: English, 3550; Irish, 8500; Foreign, 18,290. Flour, 4790 sacks; malt, 4300 qrs.

Smithfield, Friday, May 16.—Although the supply of beasts on sale to-day was seasonably extensive, the beef trade was active, at an advance on Monday's quotations of 2*d.* per 8lbs. From Scotland we received 430 Scots, and from Holland 44 oxen and cows, in good condition. The numbers of sheep were rather extensive, owing to which the mutton trade was somewhat inactive, yet previous rates were supported. In lambs, only a moderate business was doing, at unaltered currencies. From the Isle of Wight, 200 came fresh to hand. The veal trade was active, at an improvement of from 2*d.* to 4*d.* per 8lbs. In pigs, very little was doing. Milch cows sold at from 16*l.* to 19*l.* 10*s.* each.

Prices, per 8 lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*, second quality ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; prime large oxen, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; prime Scots, &c., 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; coarse and inferior sheep, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; second quality ditto, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; prime Southdown ditto, 4*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; large coarse calves, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; prime small ditto, 4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*; large hogs, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; neat small porkers, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; lambs, 4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*; suckling calves, 18*s.* to 30*s.*; and quarter old store pigs, 16*s.* to 20*s.* each. Beasts, 769; cows, 121; sheep and lambs, 9630; calves, 232; pigs, 284.

Newgate and Leadenhall, Friday.—We had a very steady demand to-day, and prices were fully supported:—Per 8 lbs. by the carcase:—inferior beef, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; middling ditto, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; prime large ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; prime small ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; large pork, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; inferior mutton, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; middling ditto, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; prime ditto, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; small pork, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.*; lamb, 4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*

Borough Hop Market, Friday, May 16.—The accounts from the plantations being tolerably favourable, the demand here for all kinds of hops is heavy, and prices have a downward tendency.—Sussex, pockets, 7*l.* to 8*l.* 3*s.*; Wealds, 7*l.* 8*d.* to 8*l.* 10*s.*; Mid. Kents, 7*l.* 7*s.* to 8*l.* 15*s.*; East Kent, 9*l.* 9*s.* to 11*l.*; Choice do. 11*l.* 11*s.* to 13*l.* 0*s.*; Mid. Kent, bags, 7*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* 15*s.*; East Kent do., 10*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 0*s.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.—At Chadderton, near Oldham, the lady of the Rev. J. R. Dunne, of a daughter.—At Hunsdon, Herts, the lady of Edmond Calvert, Esq., of twins.—At 16. St. Thomas Street, Southwark, Mrs. S. J. Bayfield, of a son.—Mrs. Alfred Bower, of Elm Cottage, Dingle, Liverpool, of a son.—At Newark, Notts, the lady of Godfrey Tallents, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.—At Cadogan Place, the lady of Samuel Beachcroft, Esq., of a daughter.—At 5. Thurlow Place, Hackney Road, the wife of Hector Gavin, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.—At Maida Hill, Mrs. Joseph Hannah, of a daughter.—At Fairlawn, Acton, the lady of T. S. Kelsall, of a son.

Married.—At Cartmel, Frederick Cartwright, eldest son of Charles Frederick Dickson, Esq., Consul-General for the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, to Sophia Georgiana, only daughter of Captain W. Braddyll Bigland, R.N., K.H., of Bigland Hall, Lancashire.—At St. Anne's Church, Dublin, the Rev. Robert Mann, of Saxmundham, to Harriet, the fifth daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden.—Christopher Cookson, Esq., son of the late Colonel Cookson, of Neasham Hall, Durham, to Julia Charlotte, second daughter of Charles Heaton Ellis, Esq., of Harley Street, and Wyddial Hall, Herts.—At Sydney, Robert Shadforth, Esq., son of Colonel Shadforth, to Marianne Pering, third daughter of Captain Hollinworth, R.N.

Died.—At Paramaribo, West Indies, after a short illness, of nervous fever, Thomas Beazley, Esq., formerly of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, aged 51, deeply deplored.—At Malta, Charlotte Anne, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. the Hon. Vere Poulett.—At Dresden, after a fortnight's illness from malignant typhus fever, Charles Francis Barkley, Esq., of Sunbury, Middlesex, in the 38th year of his age.—Mary Raikes, relict of the late Timothy Raikes, Esq., of St. Petersburgh, in the 89th year of her age.—Frances Ellise, the infant daughter of Edmond Calvert, Esq., of Hunsdon, Herts.—At his residence in Ebury Street, Pimlico, Charles Mottram, Esq., aged 53.—At Brecon, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Widdrington Jacson, Esq., of the 41st regiment, aged 21, son of Shellcross Jacson, of Newton Bank, in the county of Chester, Esq.—At Hampstead, Ann, second daughter of William Gaskell, Esq., of Chalfont, Bucks.—At Thames Ditton, Arthur Sheppard, the infant son of Thomas Edwards, Esq.—At her son's house in Billiter Square, Mary, widow of John Gray, Esq.—At the house of his son, No. 1. Alpha Place, St. John's Wood, in his 74th year, the Rev. George Moultrie, vicar (for 85 years) of Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire.—At Dulwich, the infant son of Mr. J. W. Peppercorne.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES, taken from the picture by Winterhalter, at Windsor Castle, with the gracious permission of her Majesty. The House of Brunswick at one view:—George I., George II., George III., George IV.; William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte Coburg; the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, &c. The robes of George IV. restored; the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick; the National Group; Mr. Cobden, and Bishop of Exeter.

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Open from Eleven till Ten. Admittance, One Shilling; Napoleon Room, Sixpence. Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square. Madame Tussaud and Sons, Bazaar, Baker Street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, exhibited by a WORKING MODEL, having a power to carry visitors. A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND on a person who has lost his natural hand. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of DOMESTIC LIFE, daily, at a quarter past Three, and on Wednesday and Friday evenings at a quarter to Nine. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S varied LECTURES, with BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS. LECTURES on CHARACTER, with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. J. RUSSELL, accompanied by Dr. WALLIS on the Pianoforte, on the Evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at Eight o'clock. New and beautiful Objects in the CHROMATROPE, PHYSIOSCOPE, PROTEOSCOPE, &c. New DISSOLVING VIEWS. Submarine Experiments by the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. WORKING MODELS described daily.

Admission, 1*s.*; Schools Half-price.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed, that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT (not included in the Subscription), on Thursday next, May 22. 1845, when will be presented Mozart's chef d'œuvre,

DON GIOVANNI.

Donna Anna	Made. Grisi.
Donna Elvira	Made. Rita Borio, and
Zerlina	Made. Anaide Castellan.
Don Giovanni	Sigr. Fornasari.
Don Ottavio	Sigr. Mario.
Il Commandatore	Sigr. Botelli.
Mazetto	Sigr. F. Lablache.
Leporello	Sigr. Lablache.

The DANSEUSES VIENNOISES, under the direction of Madame Josephine Weiss, will appear in some of their favourite Pas.

To be followed by a variety of ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS, in which will appear, Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Ferdinand, Mdlle. Moncelet, Mdlle. Cassan, Mdlle. Demelisse, Mdlle. Cerito, and Mdlle. Lucile Grahn; M. St. Leon, M. Di Mattia, M. Gosselin, and M. Perrot.

To conclude with the highly successful Ballet, by M. Perrot, with New Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, &c., founded on Victor Hugo's celebrated work of "Notre Dame de Paris," entitled

LA ESMERALDA.

The Music composed by Signor Pugni.

La Esmeralda	Made. Carlotta Grisi.
Fleur de Lys	Madlle. Ferdinand.
Made. Aloise de Gondelaurier (Mother of Fleur de Lys)	Made. Copere.
Phœbus de Chateaupers	M. St. Leon.
Claude Frollo	M. Gosselin.
Pierre Gringoire (the Poet)	M. Perrot.
Quasimodo (the Sonneur Notre Dame)	M. Bertrand.
Clopin Trouillefou	M. Gouriet.

Applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box Office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

MRS. ANDERSON, Pianiste to their Majesties the Queen and the Queen Dowager, has the honour to announce that her annual GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place in the OPERA CONCERT ROOM, on Friday, May 23, at half past one o'clock precisely. Conductor, Signor Costa. Artistes already engaged:—Madames Grisi, Castellan, Dorus Gras: Mdlles. Bertucat, Bochkoltz; Misses Kirkham, M. B. Hawes; Signori Mario, R. Costa, Mecatti, Lablache: Herr Staudigl, Herr Pischek, and Mr. J. Parry. Violin, M. Vieuxtemps; Pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson; Sax Horns, Messrs. Distin; Leader, Mr. Loder. The Band will be on the grand scale of former years. Tickets, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Stalls, One Guinea. Boxes to contain Six Persons, three-and-a-half and four guineas each, may be had of the principal Music-sellers, and of Mrs. Anderson, 21. Manchester Street, Manchester Square.

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HAYDN'S ORATORIO, the CREATION, arranged for the Organ or Pianoforte (with Vocal Score) by E. STURGES, Organist of the Foundling. Bound in cloth, folio, 21*s.* As performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, Friday Evening, May 23d, 1845. Principal performers Miss Birch, Mr. Manvers, and Herr Staudigl. Tickets, 3*s.* each; Reserved Seats, in the Gallery, 5*s.*; in the Area, 10*s.* 6*d.* To be obtained at No. 9. Exeter Hall.

MR. H. B. RICHARDS has the honour to announce that his FIRST GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY, May 20., to commence at eight o'clock precisely, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following celebrated Artistes:—Vocalists: Mesdames Dorus Gras, W. H. Seguin, Steele, Lucombe, Barrett, A. Romer, Williams, S. Flower, and Alfred Shaw; Messrs. Brizzi, Machin, Weiss, W. H. Seguin, Calkin, John Parry, and Staudigl. Instrumental performers: Pianoforte, Mr. H. B. Richards; Violin, M. Vieuxtemps; Flute, Mr. Richardson; Concertina, M. Giulio Regondi. Conductors, Messrs. Benedict and Lavenu.—Stalls and Tickets may be had at all the principal music warehouses, and of Mr. H. B. Richards, 53. Albemarle Street.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—The O-JIB-WAY INDIANS.—A party of these interesting and romantic "Children of the Forest," from the western wilds of North America, will appear at the above Hall every day, when they will perform their novel ceremonies, games, dances, &c., in full native costume, and the Interpreter will deliver a lecture descriptive of Indian character, at two o'clock each afternoon, and at eight in the evening. Admission, 1*s.*; Children and Schools half price.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—OPEN every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.—Brilliant Success!—Overflow of the Gardens!—The Public Press have pronounced the revival of the "Royal Property" to be a most decided hit.—Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert—Band of One Hundred Performers—A new Ballet—Myrna, or the Spirits of the Deep—Golden Temple of Honan, or Hall of the Celestial Kings, with Tableaux Pyrotechniques—View of the Villa d'Este at Tivoli—Eruption of Mount Etna, with destruction of the ancient city of Catana—Pirates' Cave—Monastery of the Olden Time—Swiss Landscape—The Hermit, &c.—Illuminations displayed by 20,000 lamps—Italian Walk, with fountains and dissolving views—Magnificent ball-room.—Signor Joel Il Diavolo will make a terrific descent on a single wire, from an immense altitude, encircled with fireworks, &c. &c. The covered walks have been greatly extended, and with the Rotunda, Theatre, Ball-room, &c., will, in case of rain, afford shelter for 20,000 persons. Refreshments at tavern prices. Admission, 2*s.*; children, half-price. Doors open at eight; commence at half-past eight o'clock.—Master of the ceremonies, Mr. Widdicombe.

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Dessert Spoons —	30*s.*	52*s.*	62*s.*
Table Forks —	40*s.*	68*s.*	75*s.*
Table Spoons —	40*s.*	72*s.*	80*s.*

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MANLY HEALTH; A Popular Inquiry into the Concealed, Causes of its Premature Decline, with instructions for its complete Restoration. Addressed to those suffering from the destructive consequences of excessive indulgence in youthful imprudence, and from infection, terminating in mental and nervous debility, local or constitutional weakness, indigestion, insanity, and consumption; including a comprehensive dissertation on MARRIAGE, with directions for the removal of disqualifications, and remarks on the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and Syphilis. Illustrated with cases, &c. By C. J. LUCAS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London.

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"The best of all friends is the Professional Friend; and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and secresy than in 'Lucas on Manly Health.' The initiation into vicious indulgence—its progress—its results in both sexes—are given with faithful, but, alas for human nature! with afflicting truth. However, the authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how 'manly vigour,' temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish at the consequences of early indiscretion, afraid almost to encounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage."—The New Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Messrs. Lucas and Co. are to be daily consulted from ten till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their residence, No. 60. Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, and country patients may be successfully treated on minutely describing their case, and inclosing the usual fee of 1*l.* for advice, &c.

Fourteenth Edition of the "Silent Friend" on Human Frailty, with coloured Engravings.

Just published, price 2*s.* 6*d.*, free by post (in a sealed envelope), 3*s.* 6*d.*, a new and important edition of

THE SILENT FRIEND; a Medical Work on the Infirmities of the Generative System in both sexes; and on the loss of the reproductive powers, with means of restoration. The baneful effects of solitary indulgence, neglected Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Secondary Symptoms, &c., are fully pointed out. Illustrated by Engravings; followed by observations on Marriage, with plain directions for the removal of certain disqualifications. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London.—Published by the authors, and may be had at their residence, 19. Berners Street, Oxford Street. Sold by Strange, 21. Paternoster Row; Hannay and Co., 63. Oxford Street; Gordon, 146. Leadenhall Street; Purkess, Compton Street, Soho; and all Booksellers.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, 'The Silent Friend,' as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—*Age and Argus.*

"The authors of 'The Silent Friend' seem to be thoroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to recommend it to a careful perusal."—*Era.*

The CORDIAL BALM of SYRIACUM is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, irregularity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, &c. In bottles, price 11*s.*, or the quantity of four in one bottle for 33*s.*, by which 11*s.* are saved. The 5*l.* cases may be had as usual.—The CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE. An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the blood from venereal contamination, scurvy, blotches on the head, face, and body, ulcerations, and those painful affections arising from improper treatment or the effects of mercury, removing eruptions of the skin, secondary symptoms. Price 11*s.* and 33*s.* per bottle.—PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* per box, are the most effectual remedy for gonorrhœa, gleets, strictures, inflammation, irritation of the bladder, &c., without hindrance to business.—Consultation fee, if by letter, 1*l.* A minute detail of cases is necessary.—Messrs. Perry are in daily attendance, for consultation, at their residence, 19. Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, from eleven till two, and five till eight; on Sundays from ten till twelve. One personal visit only is necessary to effect a permanent cure.

LA'MERT ON LOCAL DEBILITY AND NERVOUSNESS.

"He who in pleasure's downy arms
Ne'er lost his health, or youthful charms,
A hero lives, and justly can
Exclaim—' In me behold a man!'"

Just published, Tenth Thousand, price 2*s.* 6*d.*, or free by post for 3*s.* 6*d.*,

SELF PRESERVATION; a Popular Essay on Local and Constitutional Weakness and Nervous Debility, arising from excesses, &c., terminating in indigestion, melancholy, lowness of spirits, mental irritability, and insanity, &c.; with plain directions for their treatment and cure, followed by Practical Observations on the Causes of Premature Decay. Illustrated with Cases. By SAMUEL LA'MERT, Consulting Surgeon, 9. Bedford Street, Bedford Square, London, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c.

Published by the Author, and sold in London by S. Gilbert, 51 and 52. Paternoster Row; Hannay and Co., 63. Oxford Street; Starie, 23. Tichborne Street, Quadrant; Gordon, 146. Leadenhall Street; and by all Booksellers.

"Long experience in the treatment of a class of diseases hitherto neglected, and most imperfectly understood by the great bulk of the medical profession, has enabled the author to prove that there are concealed causes of nervous debility and incapacity for the important duties of social life in existence, where the mere routine practitioner would never dream of finding them; traceable to certain habits, forming the most secret, yet deadly and fatal springs of domestic misery and premature mortality."—Staffordshire Gazette.

At home every day till Three and from Five till Eight. 9. Bedford Street, Bedford Square.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New Road, London.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

All the indecent and immoral medical advertisements which disgrace our newspapers proceed from men possessing diplomas, which operate, in fact, as a protection to fraud, and a license to kill, the holders of the precious piece of parchment not being amenable to any tribunal; for who ever heard of a physician, with a diploma in his pocket, being arraigned for any malpractice? It is impossible because his diploma at once gags judge and jury. With regard to a surgeon it is different, because his malpractice is palpable and evident to all, and therefore we sometimes hear of surgeons being brought to trial; but with regard to physicians, they may kill right and left with impunity, and therefore Hygeists protest against diplomas, because there is no unanimity in the colleges who grant them, or in the parties who possess them.

MEDICAL DIPLOMAS.

TO THE EDITOR.

"Foul deeds will rise
(Though all the earth o'erwhelm them)
To men's eyes." Shakspeare.

Sir,—The engine of death in the Bellany and Tawell tragedies was prussic acid—a poison held out by Doctors to the world as a medicine. We deny that it is a medicine. We will stake our existence that it is not a medicine. Neither prussic acid nor the other poisons used by Doctors can ever tend to cure any disease or malady though administered "medicinally." Oh! what may not be done to a confiding people under that word "medicinally." We are overwhelmed when we reflect upon it. We call aloud upon the people to join us in tearing the mask, and to insist that medical diplomas shall no longer shield their possessors from responsibility. At present we contend that they are nothing more or less than licences to kill. The public are kept from the truth, and grossly imposed upon. Let us put this case:—Suppose a Medical man with his diploma in his pocket wishes to poison some person, either for gain or otherwise. He uses a slow poison, such as opium, &c., or an active one like prussic acid, who is to detect him? And if detected, how can he be convicted? His diploma is, at once, his shield. He would say that he gave the poison "medicinally." Now, if he had not the piece of parchment to shield him, an inquiry would be the necessary result. In short, people have nothing to fear as regards medicines proceeding from persons not possessing diplomas. Such medicines are either inert or salutary; their proprietors are besides, for the greater part, totally ignorant of poisons. It is from those who are shielded from all responsibility with a diploma, that fear need be apprehended. If people generally were Hygeists (as they certainly ought to be) it would, in the first place, be impossible to impose upon them "poisons" as medicines, though administered "medicinally;" and in the next, they would be their own most efficient physicians. We are aware that there are many good men in the Medical Profession, but we also know that there are many needy and evil-disposed ones. It is clear that the present ministers will support diplomas, because they are a source of great emolument * to certain parties. We, however, caution you against the power which their holders possess. A man with one of them can do whatever he pleases, since he is responsible to no one. Inquire, think on the subject, and decide.

May 12th, 1845.

* It costs every Medical man, one way or other, 1000*l.* before he can get his diploma—a thing which absolutely proves nothing, except to shield him in crime. Parties desirous of joining Hygeists in bringing to light the dangers arising under Medical diplomas should read the "Hygeist," a small pamphlet which appears on the first of every month, and which may be had of all the Hygeian agents, price one penny, or twopence, if sent by post prepaid. Office, 368. Strand, where all communications are to be addressed.

MEDICAL LEGISLATORS AND OTHERS ARE RESPONSIBLE TO GOD.

The Medical Question now before Parliament.

The following is a list of persons responsible to God for perpetuating a false medical theory, viz. (the organic), upon mankind, in order to prop or support a particular class of men:—

1. All Judges.
2. Members of Parliament.
3. All persons subscribing to the erection or support of hospitals or infirmaries where diseases are treated upon a false and interested theory.
4. All persons of rank and others making speeches at public meetings in support of such hospitals.
5. All editors of newspapers who, for profit, insert articles in their newspapers tending to perpetuate such false theory upon mankind.
6. All Doctors, Surgeons, and others, who, for profit, directly or indirectly, follow or support a theory which they know to be false.

Inasmuch as the truth can be ascertained in medicine by positive proof, Hygeists consider that the before-named persons cannot, in the eyes of God, plead ignorance as an excuse. Medicine decidedly differs in this respect from religion. The upholders of a false and interested medical theory are clearly guilty of a great crime. Hygeists contend that there is but one disease, namely, impurity of the blood; and, therefore, only one treatment, viz. proper Vegetable Purgation. As to medical diplomas, they absolutely prove nothing; on the contrary, they operate as licences to kill with impunity, and to make a trade of advice. Such being the fact, who can wonder at the scenes which take place in the House of Commons upon this question. Doctors wish to make a trade of diseases, but this we tell them they will never effect.

CASE OF CURE,

Reported by Mr. John Hall, Hygeian General Agent, 4. School Street, Moor Lane, Bolton, Lancashire.

Michael Carlton, stone mason, residing in King Street, Bolton, was thrown from his horse when only ten years of age, and received a severe crush on the back; he tried the Doctors for forty years, but received little relief. When he came to Bolton to work, he could not walk five yards without a stick, and was nearly bent double. He came to lodge with Mrs. Flanagan, who had been for a great length of time unable to lie down in bed from a severe asthma, but was completely cured by Morison's Pills. She recommended him to take them, for she was sure they would cure him. He took her advice, and began with four and got to twelve, when they brought a quantity of black blood and matter from him, the smell of which was so bad that he could not bear it himself. He immediately obtained ease and strength, and threw away his stick, and has never used it since. He is now quite upright, and has never felt the least return of his complaint since, although he had been suffering for forty years. He has also cured himself of a severe asthma with Morison's Pills, and he says that he never met with a case where they ever failed to make a cure, and has recommended them to many.

Issued by Morison and Moat, of the British College of Health, New Road, London, for and on behalf of the body of Hygeists, who contend, that, since all diseases arise from one cause, namely, an impurity of the blood, they can be cured by the Vegetable Universal Medicine, which being composed of innocuous ingredients may be taken by any person without the advice of a Doctor.

PALLADIUM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
7, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

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The TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society was held on the 10th of April last, when a highly satisfactory REPORT was laid before the Proprietors and Policy Holders, and unanimously adopted.

The Public will see the advantage of selecting, in so important a matter as Life Assurance, a well-established office, which, from its continued prosperity, and its large additions to Policies, offers the greatest inducement to Assurers, combined with the undoubted security of a numerous and wealthy proprietary.

ADDITIONS TO POLICIES.

The following Table shows the additions made to Policies for 5000*l.*, which had been in force for Fourteen Years, to the 31st December, 1838.

Age at commencement.	Premiums paid in the Fourteen Years.	Additions made to the Sum Assured in the Fourteen Years.	Total Sums now payable in case of death.
10	£1192 18 4	£586 6 7	£5586 6 7
15	1350 8 4	681 2 7	5681 2 7
20	1525 8 4	768 5 1	5768 5 1
25	1682 18 4	787 2 8	5787 2 8
30	1869 11 8	813 15 6	5813 15 6
35	2094 3 4	854 6 5	5854 6 5
40	2377 1 8	923 18 1	5923 18 1
45	2727 1 8	1011 2 9	6011 2 9
50	3173 6 8	1129 15 7	6129 15 7

A Bonus of Four Fifths, or Eighty per Cent., of the estimated profits is added to Policies entitled, every seventh year; or an equivalent reduction made in future Premiums.

The Third Septennial Division of Profits will be declared, to the 31st December, 1845. Persons assuring previous to that date will have their proportion of profit appropriated.

Parties travelling in Europe, by sea or land, in time of peace, are not charged any extra premium.

Applications for Agencies, in places where none are established, to be addressed to the Secretary.

NICHOLAS GRUT,
Secretary and Actuary.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY, LIFE
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CAPITAL, £500,000.

The objects of LIFE ASSURANCE may be accomplished at this Office on terms as low as is consistent with security.

Examples of Life Assurance for £101.

Age.	30	40	50	60
Annual Premium.	£ 2 s. 4 d. 7	£ 3 s. 0 d. 3	£ 4 s. 4 d. 9	£ 6 s. 2 d. 5

Endowments for children, and Annuities of all kinds, are granted by this Society.

The usual commission allowed to Solicitors and others, and 5*l.* per cent. extra on the first premium.

JOHN CAZENOVE, Secretary.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY, 14. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
The Chisholm, Chairman.
William Morley, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

GREAT ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO POLICY-HOLDERS BY THIS INSTITUTION.

The whole of the Profits divided ANNUALLY among the Members, after payment of five Annual Premiums.

An ample guaranteed Capital, in addition to the Fund continually accumulating from Premiums, fully sufficient to afford complete security.

Credit given to Members for half the amount of the first five Annual Premiums, without security.

Credit allowed to Members for the whole of the first five Annual Premiums, on satisfactory security being given for their payment.

Transfers of Policies effected and registered (without charge) at the Office.

Claims on Policies not subject to be litigated or disputed, except with the sanction, in each case, of a General Meeting of the Members.

An extremely low Rate of Premium, without participation in the Profits, but with the option, at any time within five years, of paying up the difference between the Reduced Rates and the Mutual Assurance Rates, and thus becoming Members of the Society, and entitled to a full participation in the profits.

LOANS.—Loans granted upon approved security.

Extract from the Reduced Scale of Rates, for an Assurance of 100*l.*, for One Year, Seven Years, and the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium.		
	One Year.	Seven Years.	Whole Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 0 9	1 1 6	1 13 11
30	1 2 9	1 3 3	2 2 1
40	1 5 6	1 7 6	2 16 4
50	1 15 9	2 1 6	4 1 11
60	3 3 5	3 17 0	6 8 3

Full particulars are detailed in the Prospectus.

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.

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In addition to Assurances on Healthy Lives, this Society continues to grant Policies on the Lives of Persons subject to Gout, Asthma, Rupture, and other Diseases, by their paying a Premium in proportion to the increased risk. The plan of granting Assurances on unhealthy Lives originated with this Office in the early part of 1824.

TABLE OF PREMIUMS FOR ASSURING £100 ON A HEALTHY LIFE.

Age.	For One Year only.	For 7 Years, at an Annual Payment of	For 14 Years, at an Annual Payment of
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 1 0	1 2 2	1 3 8
30	1 2 1	1 4 1	1 6 1
35	1 5 2	1 7 2	1 9 3
40	1 8 9	1 10 4	1 13 6
45	1 12 2	1 14 8	2 1 0
50	1 16 11	2 3 10	2 13 11

Every description of Assurance may be effected with this Society, and Policies are granted on the Lives of Persons of ALL Ages.

The Sum accumulated and invested, for the security and benefit of the Assured already exceeds HALF A MILLION STERLING; and the Income, which is steadily INCREASING, is now 101,500*l.* per Annum.

BONUSES.

The two first Divisions averaged 22*l.* per Cent. on the Premiums paid. The THIRD Bonus, declared in January 1842, averaged 28*l.* per Cent., and the future Bonuses are expected to EXCEED that amount.

The Balance Sheets of this Society are at all times open to the inspection of any of the Assured.

Further information may be obtained of GEO. H. PINCKARD, Actuary, No. 78. Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London; or of any of the Society's Agents.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14. Lincoln's Inn Fields.

THE PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS gratis, and every information upon the subject of PROTECTION for INVENTIONS, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter (prepaid), to Mr. Alexander Prince, at the Office, 14. Lincoln's Inn Fields.

NEW ENVELOPE.—In consequence of the great variety of counterfeit Envelopes of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and other disreputable means resorted to by unprincipled individuals for imposing on the public their highly pernicious compounds under the title of "Kalydor," the Proprietors and sole Preparers of the Original and Genuine Preparation, acting under a sense of duty, and regardless of expense in the attainment of their object—the Protection of the Public from Fraud and Imposition—have employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., who have succeeded, at great cost, in producing from a steel plate a NEW ENVELOPE of exquisite beauty.

It comprises a highly-finished engraving of the GRECIAN GRACES standing on a classic pedestal, on each side of which is a rich profusion of flowers springing from an elegant cornucopia; these tastefully blending with elaborate scrolls and wreaths, encircle the Royal Arms of Great Britain, surmounting the words

"ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,"

&c. &c. &c., whilst a plinth at the foot displays the Signature of the Proprietors, in red, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON.

20. Hatton Garden,
London, Jan. 1. 1845.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

An Oriental Botanical Discovery, perfectly free from all mineral or metallic admixture. It purifies the skin from all Eruptive Maladies, Freckles, &c. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces on the Hands, Arms, and Neck, and its capability of allaying irritation and removing sallowness and all unsightly appearances, render it indispensable to every Toilet.

Sold in bottles, at 4*s.* 6*d.* and at 8*s.* 6*d.* each, duty included.

*** In addition to the above protection to the public, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have also directed the Proprietors' Name and Address, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20. Hatton Garden,

to be engraved on the Government Stamp which is affixed on each bottle.

*** All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS! !!

The genuine Preparation is sold by the Proprietors, and by respectable Chemists and Perfumers.



SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.

THE CLAREMONT SYLPHIDE,

AS worn at PARIS, and manufactured by the Patentees, is the most elegant form in which this admired Parasol has been offered to the public, and is about half the weight only of the usual description, which is so desirable a thing in Parasols. Ladies are requested to observe that the Parasols are all stamped

"SYLPHIDE PATENT."

W. and J. SANGSTER,
140. Regent Street, & 10. Royal Exchange.

PEOPLE MINDFUL of ECONOMY will do well to observe that the East India Tea Company are supplying Six Pounds of either Black or Green Tea for Seventeen Shillings; Six Pounds of Coffee for Five Shillings, and other descriptions of Teas and Coffees at prices in proportion to their respective qualities.—Offices, 9. Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

BEST VELVET HATS, 13*s.*—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining a good, cheap, and serviceable Hat at 13*s.*, will find a most extensive assortment to suit contour, at PERRING'S, Cecil House, 85. Strand, and 251. Regent Street; also, the best Beaver Hats that can be made, at 21*s.* Light Ventilating Velvet, Silk, and Beaver Hats, at 8*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* Best Livery Hats, 16*s.* Gossamer Hats. Youths' and Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, of every description, at the lowest remunerating prices.

LEA and PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only good sauce" for enriching gravies, or as a zest for fish, curries, soups, game, steaks, cold meat, &c. The very general and decided approbation bestowed on this sauce having encouraged imitations, the proprietors have adopted Betts' patent metallic capsules, on which are embossed the words "Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce," as a means of protection. Sold, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the proprietors, Vere Street, Oxford Street; Crosse and Blackwell, Soho Square; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; and by vendors of sauces generally.

DINNER SERVICES, TABLE GLASS, &c.

SANDER and CO., 319. HOLBORN (Corner of Southampton Buildings, opposite Gray's Inn Gate), have on view the Largest Stock in London of Table Glass, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Ornamental China, Chandeliers, Lustres, Lamps, Hall Lanterns, &c.

N.B.—A considerable number of Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services at a great reduction in price; these patterns are not those of the present year, but the ware is of the best quality, and they will be found worthy of attention—some of the Dinner Services in question, are porcelain—in addition to which, there are a few superior suspending Drawing Room Lamps, Lustres, and Hall Lanterns.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft Corns. From their elastic quality they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk.

N.B. On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the kingdom.

CHILDREN and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalid Wheel Chairs, of numerous designs, from 3*l.* to 35*l.*, second-hand as well as new, which can be had with hoods of leather, mackintosh, or canvas. Long Bed, or spinal carriages, and self-acting wheel chairs. On sale or hire, children's chaises, vis-a-vis waggons of various builds, phaetons, barouches, and other designs, from 10*s.* to 20 guineas.—Ingram's Manufactory, 29. City Road, Finsbury Square.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of bedding. Sent free by post, on application to their establishment, the largest in London, exclusively for the manufacture and sale of bedding (no bedsteads or other furniture being kept). Heal and Son, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196. (opposite the Chapel) Tottenham Court Road.

THE TURF.—The ALBERT ELASTIC SPRING CRAVAT is considered the most stylish and comfortable wear. Heat, wet, or dust, cannot injure its set. F. Hooners and Co., Anatomical Mechanicians, No. 247. High Holborn, and at 432. West Strand.

EASE in WALKING and COMFORT to the FEET.—The PANNUS CORIUM, or Leather Cloth BOOTS and SHOES are the safest and easiest worn. They yield to the action of the feet without the slightest pressure, or drawing effect on the most sensitive corns, bunions, gout, or tenderness from any other cause. They resemble the finest leather and are more durable.—HALL and Co., patentees, Wellington Street, Strand, near Waterloo Bridge.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.—52. King William Street, London Bridge.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert) beg to call the attention of Gentlemen to a select and fashionable assortment of SPRING PATTERNS for vests and trousers, as also their superior make of DRESS and FROCK COATS at the very lowest possible cash price consistent with good materials and workmanship. Messrs. B. and L. have now ready a very choice assortment of CASHMERETTE and ANGOLA OVERCOATS, made in the most fashionable and approved forms for the approaching season, and can assure gentlemen that any garment leaving their establishment will be perfect, as, being TAILORS, they superintend the make of every garment, thereby enabling them to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments sold by puffing slopsellers and hosiers.—52. KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, OPPOSITE THE STATUE.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose—1*s.* An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair-Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE'S Sole Establishment, 130 B. Oxford Street, one door from Holles Street.

Caution—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's" adopted by some houses.

MOURNING—COURT, FAMILY, and COMPLIMENTARY.—The Proprietors of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247 and 249. REGENT STREET, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article of the very best description, requisite for a complete outfit of mourning, may be procured from this Establishment at a moment's notice.

WIDOWS' and FAMILY MOURNING is always kept made up, and a note particularising the mourning required will insure immediate attention either in town or country. LADIES requiring SILKS or VELVETS for DRESSES, MANTLES, CLOAKS, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new CORBEAU SILKS and VELVETS introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. BLACK, and GREY, and FANCY MOURNING SILKS, CASHMERES, PLAIDS, and MERINOS of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle, and Net Sleeves, Collars, Berthas, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c. &c.—W. C. JAY and CO.

TO THE CARPET TRADE.

THE ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, made without spinning and weaving, having successfully overcome the prejudice created by competitors in other descriptions of carpeting and being now honoured with the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty, for its use in the Royal Palaces, the PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the sole manufacturers, inform the Trade and the Public that their new and beautiful patterns in Carpetings for the present season are now ready for inspection at the Company's Warehouses, 8. Love Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside, where the Company have also a large assortment of elegantly-printed and embossed Table Covers, Window Curtains, Cloths for Coach Linings, Waistcoatings, thick Felt for Polishing and Gun Waddings, D'Oyleys, &c. &c., manufactured by the same process. The Public, in patronising the Felt Carpeting, will obtain, and for one half the price, an article superior in strength and durability to either Kidderminster or Brussels.

Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough Road, London.

COOKING APPARATUS.—BURBIDGE and HEALY'S COOKING APPARATUS, combining Sylvester's patents. This cooking range possesses a combination of novel principles, which renders it superior to anything of the kind ever yet offered to the public. It has now had the test of experience, and is proved to be, in the hands of the most inexperienced cook, a very convenient and perfect cooking apparatus, but when used according to the intention of the inventor, it is found to be the ne plus ultra, and must ultimately supersede all others. To be seen in use daily at 130. Fleet Street.

SUPERIOR LOOKING-GLASSES AND SPLENDID GILT PICTURE-FRAMES.

CHARLES M'LEAN, 78. Fleet Street, respectfully informs the Trade, Artists, Upholsterers, and the Public, that they can be supplied with LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CORNICES, and CONSOLE TABLES, of the very best manufacture, at prices never hitherto attempted. May be had gratis, and sent free of post to any part of the Kingdom, large Sheets of Drawings, representing the exact patterns and prices of 100 different-sized Picture Frames, 120 Looking Glasses, and 100 Cornices, elegantly ornamented with designs made express for this manufactory. The Trade supplied with Frames in the Compo, Fancy Wood Frames and Mouldings, and Room Borderings. Old Frames repaired and re-gilt. Glasses re-silvered. 30,000 Frames kept seasoned for immediate delivery. All goods not approved of in three months received back, and money returned.

ITALIAN ALABASTER, Marble, Bronze, and Derbyshire Spar Ornaments, for the drawing-room, library, and dining-room, consisting of groups, figures, vases, inkstands, candlesticks, paperweights, &c., imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT, late Mawe, 149. Strand, London. J. Tennant has an extensive assortment of minerals, shells, and fossils, and arranges elementary collections to facilitate the study of mineralogy, conchology, and geology, at 2, 5, 10, 20, to 50 guineas each. He also gives private instruction in geological mineralogy.

OH, MY CORNS! An almost universal exclamation, though quite unnecessary, since HOOPER'S FRENCH ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS never fail to relieve all pain the instant they are applied, and with little care and attention will effectually remove these petty tormentors. Sold at 1*s.* 1½*d.* per box by Hooper, Chymist, 43. London Bridge, City: also by Sanger, 150. and Hannay, 68. Oxford Street; White, 228. Piccadilly; Prout, 229. Strand; Barclay, 95. Farringdon Street, and all Druggists.

N.B.—On receipt of a Shilling, and a postage stamp free, a box will be sent free to any part of the kingdom.

DR. CAFFINN'S BOTANIC GUIDE TO HEALTH.—This important work for family use is now ready for delivery. Letters addressed to the Author, 16. Trafalgar Street, Leeds, or J. Watson, 5. Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row, London, will meet with attention.—Price Six Shillings.

FOR NOTHING.—A Pamphlet on Nervousness, with Testimonials.—The nervous are respectfully invited to send to the Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, 9. Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, for the small Pamphlet, just published, on his most successful Treatment of NERVOUS or MIND COMPLAINTS, by which he cures these diseases as certainly as water quenches thirst, which pamphlet he will return, if one stamp is sent, free of charge.

FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY AND BOOK WAREHOUSE, 65. Quadrant, Corner of Air Street.—Stamped Envelopes, 1*s.* per doz.; Plain Envelopes, 4*d.* per 100; Superfine ditto, 6*d.* per 100; Satin ditto, 9*d.* per 100. Note Paper, 5 quires, 6*d.*; Albert and Queen's Note, 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* 5 quires; Superfine Bath Post, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* the 5 quires; outsides ditto, 3*d.* and 4*d.* per quire. Wax of the finest quality, 10 sticks, 1*s.* Superfine Foolscap, 6*d.* per quire. Bibles, 1*s.*; Testaments, 6*d.*; Prayer Books, 9*d.*; Church Services, 2 vols., in case, 3*s.* 6*d.*; a large and elegant stock, varying in price up to 3 guineas. Mourning Envelopes, 1*s.* per 100; and every description of Stationery at prices not to be equalled by any other house.—65. Quadrant.

CHEAP POPULAR MAGAZINE.
Containing Original Sermons for Family Reading, &c. &c.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND MAGAZINE for MAY, price 9*d.* (with nine engravings), contains Original Sermons by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, the Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A., of King's College, the Dean of Salisbury, the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., Haileybury, the Archdeacon of Derby; Papers by the Rev. R. L. Cotton, Rev. E. Strickland, Rev. Charles Kemble; with the usual quantity of Miscellaneous Articles, Narratives, Sketches of Remarkable Places, Scenes in Natural History, Missionary Records, &c. &c.

*** All the Sermons in this work are, without exception, printed from the MSS. of the respective Authors.

A few of the Parts from the commencement of the year may still be had, for which an early application is recommended.

London: Edwards and Hughes, 12. Ave Maria Lane.

THE FAMILY HERALD.—The cheapest and most extensively circulated of English periodicals. Vol. II., price 7*s.* 6*d.*, containing all of the "Wandering Jew" that has yet appeared in Paris, and upwards of a hundred other highly interesting Tales, will be ready the second week in May. No. 105., being the first of a new volume, was published May 3. A contemporary says, "We warmly recommend the Family Herald. It is—what we can say of so few of the cheap periodicals nowadays—it is a safe book to admit within the precincts of the family circle."—Published Weekly at one Penny, and Monthly at Sixpence, by G. Biggs, 421. Strand, and may be had by order of all Booksellers. If you have never perused this pet of the public, buy a number and judge for yourself. Families residing in the Colonies or distant parts of the country will find this a cheerful and instructive companion.

TO ALL CONSUMERS OF TEAS AND COFFEES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE BRITISH HONG-KONG TEA COMPANY inform the nobility, gentry, clergy, and families generally, that in addition to their large wholesale business, they have now opened those extensive and commodious premises, Nos. 12 and 13. Nicholas Lane, King William Street, City, as a Wholesale and Retail Establishment, for the supply of none but genuine and superior class Teas and Coffees, at an unprecedented smallness of profit.

In consequence of the enormous quantity of spurious trash now imported under the name of Tea, there never was a period when the public required, with a view to both health and economy, to be more careful in the selection of this important article, and more upon their guard against advertisers at extremely low prices.

From their long experience in all branches of the Tea and Coffee trade, the extensiveness of their transactions, and the arrangements they have made for securing the choicest growths of Teas and Coffees the world produces, the Company feel confident that nothing is wanting but a trial of their pretensions to ensure them that patronage it will be their constant aim and highest ambition to merit.

The Company invite attention to their EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET, containing a full description of all the various sorts of Teas and Coffees imported and sold by the Company, with prices, &c., which will be sent post free, on being applied for; but the following are confidently recommended:—

BLACK TEAS.	s. d.	GREEN TEAS.	s. d.
Good useful Congou	3 4	Genuine Twankay	3 6
Ditto, brisk and stronger	3 8	Ditto curled leaf to fine Hyson kinds	4 0 to 4 8
Ditto, strong Pekoe flavour	4 0 to 4 8	Hysons, good to finest	5 0 to 7 0
Souchong, good, to finest Lapsang	4 8 to 5 6	Imperial Gunpowders, good to finest bright, rich flavour	5 0 to 5 6
The Company's Howqua Mixture	5 6	Small leaf Gunpowders, good to superfine Pearl	5 6 to 7 0
Sold in quarter, half, and 1lb Catties			

ROASTED COFFEES.—These may be had at all prices, from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per lb. The Company recommend good Ceylon, at 1*s.* 2*d.*; Fine Plantation Ceylon, 1*s.* 4*d.*; Fine Jamaica, Java, Costa Rica, and La Guayra, at 1*s.* 6*d.*; Fine Cuba, or Mocha, at 1*s.* 8*d.*; Finest Jamaica, or Mocha, at 2*s.* per lb.

Terms.—Cash. Orders by Post will receive immediate attention.

To all parts of the metropolis and the environs, goods will be punctually delivered by the Company's vans. Parcels containing not less than 7 lbs. of Tea will be sent through the Company's consignees, carriage free, to all parts of England and Wales, and the principal ports of Scotland and Ireland. Purchasers of 30 lbs. will be allowed 1 lb. overweight.

"HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT has of late taken great interest in the breeding of the Lama, from which a very fine wool is obtained. The cloth made of this is of a peculiarly soft and agreeable texture; and as some curiosity has been raised by the announcement of the registry of a coat under the new Act by Messrs. NICOLL, of Regent Street, Tailors to the Court, it may be remarked that such was made of this material. The coat itself is termed the REGISTERED PALETOT, and in its appearance there is nothing very singular beyond a very gentlemanly neatness and an absence of all unsightly vulgarity. Upon being submitted at Court it met with high approbation."—*Morning Post*, April 19.

"Amongst the registration of designs, according to the new Act, that of a coat is to be found. The notions of securing the particular substance and cut of a coat is certainly a new one, but it speaks well for the working of an Act which thus secures the profits of a good judgment and well directed ingenuity to those to whom alone it is due."—*The Times*, April 4.

Registered Paletot, Two Guineas.—114. Regent Street, London.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION, under 6 & 7 Vic., cap. 65., for three years, obtained by H. J. and D. NICOLL, COURT TAILORS, 114. Regent Street, London, for their new introduction, the REGISTERED PALETOT, which is a summer overcoat, light in weight, embracing the convenience and comfort of the wrapper of tweed, and its moderate price, without its inelegant and universally admitted common appearance.

The material is of a peculiar softness, made expressly of the finest Llama Wool, and in its fashion is neither trop negligé ni trop habillé, but whilst showing to advantage the proportions of the figure, it cannot encumber free movement, worn riding or walking; it will also, from the neatness of its form, admit of its being used as a light frock coat—a desirable advantage in our warmest summer months, or abroad, where heat is found oppressive. H. J. and D. Nicoll, sensitive to the importance of that vade mecum—a moderate light overcoat in a climate so changeable as that of Great Britain, would not submit to the public the Registered Paletot till themselves satisfied of its being perfect, and that when used as a pardessus, riding or walking, or as a summer frock, the above firm might pledge a reputation, which, gained by matured skill and honoured by royal patronage, is of some standing. This they can do with safety; as their new introduction, they respectfully submit, will not compromise that characteristic of an English gentleman—the unassumed neatness of his attire. As a wide extended sale is sought, the very moderate price of Two Guineas is fixed. Respectable firms will alone be treated with relative to an agency for the sale of the Registered Paletot, to whom alone a discount can be allowed. There being a large and increasing demand, many are kept ready in the extensive warerooms, 114. Regent Street.

THE NEW TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the Inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush, therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under, viz.—Full-sized brushes, mark T P W, No. 1. hard; No. 2. less hard; No. 3. middling; No. 4. soft; the narrower brushes, mark T P N, No. 5. hard; No 6. less hard; No. 7. middling; No. 8. soft. These inimitable brushes are only to be had at Ross and Sons', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1*s.* each, or 10*s.* per dozen, in bone; and 2*s.* each, or 21*s.* per dozen, in ivory.

THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require redoing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS can with the greatest confidence recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

Address Ross and Sons, 119 and 120. Bishopsgate Street, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B. Parties attended at their own residences whatever the distance.

MOTH PREVENTED.

IT is a fact proved by three years' experience, that Pickstock's Astorian Powder is a certain preventative of moth in furs, woollens, carpets, &c. It has been used for that period by the Russian and American Fur Companies, and was never known to fail; it has also been submitted to the most eminent medical men and chemists in London, who having tested it with the live moth (which it destroys in a few seconds) have given their certificates of its efficacy, which may be seen at the proprietor's warehouse.

TESTIMONIAL.

Saint Petersburgh and Leipsic Fur Warehouse, 181. Regent Street, London.
10th February, 1845.

Gentlemen,—I have used your Astorian Powder for the last three years, and in no instance have known it to fail.

Yours, M. HARRIES, Proprietor.

Messrs. Pickstock and Co., 17. Holles Street.

Extract from the "Times," March 15. 1845.

"We congratulate our fair readers on the production of an article, the want of which has been the subject of continued complaint. It has been long used by the Russian and American Fur Companies for the preservation of their stock, and is now, after three years' experience of its efficacy, submitted to the public under the title of Pickstock's Astorian Powder, as an infallible protection of muffs, boas, mantles, &c., from the insidious inroads of that destructive insect the moth, which has hitherto baffled every effort of chemical science to prevent."

Sold in boxes, with full directions, at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.* each, by the proprietors, J. Pickstock and Co., 17. Holles Street, Cavendish Square; and all Chemists, Perfumers, Fancy Stationers, &c.

To prevent imposition, observe that the label is signed J. Pickstock and Co.

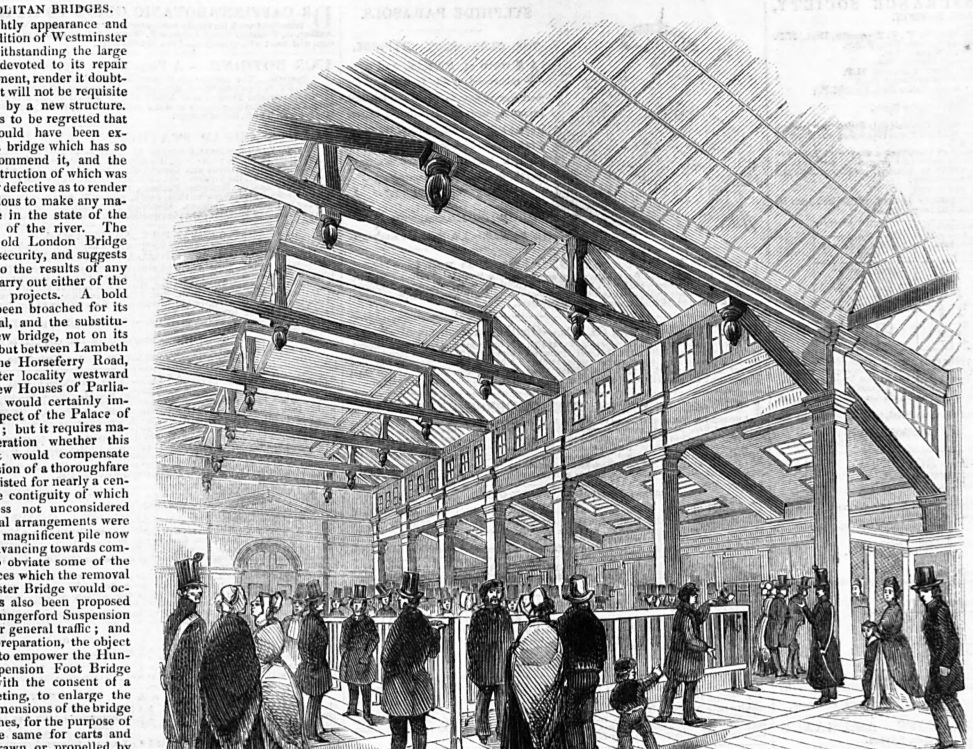
LOSS of TEETH.—Mr. CLARKE, Surgeon Dentist to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, also to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Mr CLARKE still continues to supply the loss of teeth, from one to a complete set, upon his beautiful system of self-adhesion, which has procured him such universal approbation in some thousands of cases, and recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons, as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves over the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to fasten any loose teeth by forming a new gum, where the gums have shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes, without the aid of any wire or springs, and, above all, are firmer in the mouth, and fixed with that attention to nature as to defy detection by the closest observer. He also begs to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect his painless yet effective system, where numerous sets and partial sets, in all stages of progress, may be seen; and in order that his system may be within the reach of the most economical, he will continue the same moderate charges.

53. Harley Street, Cavendish Square. At home from Ten till Five.

METROPOLITAN BRIDGES.

The unsightly appearance and insecure condition of Westminster Bridge, notwithstanding the large sums lately devoted to its repair and improvement, render it doubtful whether it will not be requisite to replace it by a new structure. It certainly is to be regretted that so much should have been expended on a bridge which has so little to recommend it, and the original construction of which was so essentially defective as to render it still hazardous to make any material change in the state of the water-course of the river. The removal of old London Bridge menaced its security, and suggests a doubt as to the results of any attempt to carry out either of the embankment projects. A bold scheme has been broached for its entire removal, and the substitution of a new bridge, not on its present site, but between Lambeth Stairs and the Horseferry Road, or some better locality westward from the New Houses of Parliament. This would certainly improve the aspect of the Palace of Westminster; but it requires mature consideration whether this improvement would compensate for the diversion of a thoroughfare which has existed for nearly a century, and the contiguity of which was doubtless not unconsidered when the final arrangements were made for the magnificent pile now so steadily advancing towards completion. To obviate some of the inconveniences which the removal of Westminster Bridge would occasion, it has also been proposed to render Hungerford Suspension Bridge fit for general traffic; and a Bill is in preparation, the object of which is to empower the Hungerford Suspension Foot Bridge Company, with the consent of a general meeting, to enlarge the width and dimensions of the bridge and approaches, for the purpose of adapting the same for carts and carriages, drawn or propelled by horses or steam power, and for trucks, horses, and other beasts of burden. It empowers the company to make improved approaches according to the deposited plan, and to make a new road from the south side of Belvidere Road, in the parish of Lambeth, opposite or near to the Surrey side approach to the bridge, to Sutton Street in the same parish, and another road from the same point to Vine Street in the same parish, and to that part of York Road which immediately adjoins Vine Street, and to widen and extend the existing roads, avenues, and approaches to the bridge. This, we believe, is in contemplation; but should it be attempted, something should be done to prevent the oscillation which, when the suspension bridge is heavily crowded, is unpleasantly experienced. On Sunday night, whilst passing over, its tremulous motion was excessive. We here give the plan of the intended Westminster Bridge, as proposed by Mr. Barry, the architect of the New Houses of Parliament. The view is taken above bridge; the lined arches are those of the present structure by way of comparison, with the extended span of the designed one; and the dotted line above all is the elevation of the old bridge as it now stands, or rather is falling. We conceive it would be next to useless to patch up the ancient arches. The whole appears to be in a state of dilapidation and decay.



INTERIOR OF A FRENCH SAVINGS' BANK.

INTERIOR OF A FRENCH SAVINGS' BANK.

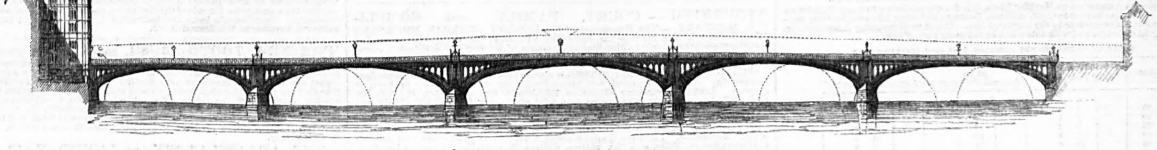
It is not often that our French cotemporaries afford us a subject for transfer to our pages, but in the present instance we have laid "L'Illustration" under contribution for a sketch of the interior of a French Savings' Bank. It is interesting, not alone as affording a picture of prudence storing a spare penny for a rainy day, but from the contrast offered to the arrangements of similar establishments in our own country. Fortunately for both nations, the banks for savings are rapidly on the increase, and their good effects may be traced in the improved habits of the population, where their beneficial operations are carried on. Honour to the memory of William Hone, the editor of the "Every Day Book," to whose benevolent exertions the foundation of savings' banks may be dated! Long before his celebrated trial, he suggested the formation of offices for receiving and allowing interest upon the savings of the labouring people, and, aided by a friend, he started a small bank for the purpose in the Blackfriars Road. His efforts, however, were not crowned with success, owing to a want of support on the part of those who might have been expected to forward so benevolent a project; and the notion dropped for a time. Subsequently, however, the attention of Mr. George Rose, and afterwards of William Pitt, were attracted to the subject, and their influence carried out the valuable idea of Hone. Hence our present banks for savings.

FORTIFYING HAVRE. — The "Courier du Havre" states that a commission, composed of military and naval officers, has been appointed to prepare a Bill for adding to the fortifications of that town, to be presented to the Chamber in the course of the next session. These works, the estimates of which are to amount to 23,000,000f., will consist of a fort on the Ecla, two forts on the heights above the greater roadstead, a fort on the Amfar Bank, another fort towards Nieges, a fort at St. Adresse, and a military work in front of the Mare aux Huguenots, to command the south-western passage.

PRESENTATION OF A PIECE OF PLATE. — On Thursday, the 1st instant, a meeting of the proprietors of the Devonport French Establishment took place at the Royal Naval Annuitant Society's Rooms, Ker Street, when Captain G. F. Somerville, R.N., the president, presented, in the names of the friends of that institution, to Mons. De Larüe, their worthy French master, a splendid and richly-chased silver tankard, bearing the following inscription: — "Presented to J. P. De Larüe, Esq., Professor of the French Language to the Devonport French Establishment, by the president, officers, and proprietors of that institution, as a mark of respect and esteem for his able and unremitting exertions in advancing the progress of his pupils. May 1. 1845." It was accompanied by a most flattering letter, expressive of their full and entire satisfaction as to his excellent mode of instruction, and his gentlemanly bearing at all times towards his pupils.

WHOLESALE DESERTION OF WIVES.—The parish of Clerkenwell has lately suffered severely from the wholesale desertion, by men belonging to that parish, of their wives and families, some of them leaving as many as six children, thus casting a heavy and permanent burden upon the rate-payers. Within the last few days twelve men have thus absconded, and to such an extent has the system been carried, that the parish has determined to adopt vigorous measures to check the practice if possible, and intend to offer handsome rewards for their apprehension.

COURT-MARTIAL ON THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE SKYLARK. — A court-martial was held on Monday on board the flag-ship St. Vincent, in Portsmouth Harbour. It was composed of the following officers, viz.:—Rear-Admiral Superintendent Hyde Parker, C.B., President; Captain G. Mowbray, of the Victory; Captain A. L. Corry, of the Superb; Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, of the Victoria and Albert; and Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, of the Excellent; Judge Advocate W. Greatham, Esq.; to try Lieutenant Commander George Morris, the officers, and ship's company of her Majesty's late brig Skylark, for the loss of the said vessel. The detailed account of her loss on St. Alban's Head has been recently before the public. It appeared that, in consequence of the illness of Lieutenant Morris, the whole charge and responsibility of the navigation and conduction of that vessel rested on Mr. William Crane (acting) master; and, after hearing all the evidence, and a short but able defence by Mr. Crane, the court, after a short deliberation, were of opinion that due precaution had not been used in navigating the Skylark, particularly in Mr. Crane not having had the lead constantly going; they therefore sentenced him to be dismissed her Majesty's service, and acquitted Lieutenant Morris and ship's company. Mr Crane appears, before this unfortunate occurrence, to have been considered a clever and correct officer.



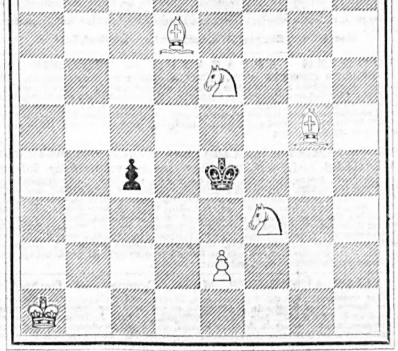
BARRY'S PROPOSED NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

ANECDOTE OF WILSON, THE ORNITHOLOGIST.—The following is an extract from a letter written to a friend by this clever and amiable naturalist:—"One of my boys caught a mouse in school a few days ago, and directly marched up to me with his prize. I set about drawing it the same evening; and all the while the pantings of its little heart showed it to be in the most extreme agonies of fear. I had intended to kill it, in order to fix it in the claws of a stuffed owl, but happening to spill a few drops of water near where it was tied, it lapped it up with such eagerness, and looked in my face with such an eye of supplicating terror, as perfectly overcame me. I immediately untied it and restored it to life and liberty. The agonies of a prisoner at the stake, while the fire and instruments of torture are preparing, could not be more severe than the sufferings of that poor mouse; and insignificant as the object was, I felt at that moment the sweet sensation which mercy leaves on the mind when she triumphs over cruelty."

THE MURDERER HOCKER. — Hocker was a teacher in the school attached to Christ's Chapel, Maida Hill, and his case is a most remarkable one, showing us, amongst other things, how difficult it is for even good men to perform their duties properly when biassed by false notions of religion, and how necessary it is that the choice of teachers should rest with men of business and the world. In the same school, and over Hocker, there was a superior teacher. This miscreant, for conduct in the school which cannot be more particularly referred to, was obliged to fly the country, for the school authorities had not courage enough to prosecute him for his crimes. Hocker, quitting the school of Christ's Chapel, was strongly recommended by the minister—a very worthy man—to a brother clergyman in the neighbourhood. In the letter of recommendation, a great emphasis was placed on the piety of Hocker, and a lively interest was expressed in the lad's welfare. The clergyman in question gave Hocker a trial, but at the end of a month was forced to dismiss him for misconduct. What happened? Did the minister regret his patronage? Did he remonstrate with his *protégé* upon his bad behaviour? Not a bit of it. He wrote an indignant letter to the clergyman, reiterated his praises of the piety of his "friend" Mr. Hocker, and called upon the clergyman for some indemnification to that injured individual. The clergyman called a meeting upon the subject, and his decision in the case of Hocker was cordially approved of.—*Letter in the Times.*

CHESS.

PROBLEM XII.—By A. D'ORVILLE.



White to win with the pawn in four moves.

GAME XII.

Played between Messrs. Boncourt and Kieserisky. (See "Palamède," vol. iii.)

WHITE (Mr. B.).	BLACK (Mr. K.).
1 K P two sq	1 K P two sq
2 K B to Q B fourth	2 K B to Q B fourth
3 K Kt to K B third	3 Q Kt to Q B third
4 Q B P one sq	4 K Kt to K B third
5 Q P two sq	5 P takes P
6 K P one sq	6 Q P two sq
7 P takes K Kt	7 P takes K B
8 P takes K Kt P	8 K R to K Kt sq
9 Q B to K Kt fifth	9 K B P one sq
10 Q to K second +	10 Q to K second
11 Q B takes K B P	11 Q takes Q +
12 K takes Q	12 Q P one sq +
13 K to Q sq	13 Q B to K Kt fifth
14 K R P one sq *	14 Q B takes Kt +
15 P takes Q B	15 K to B second
16 Q Kt to Q second	16 K takes B
17 Q Kt checks	17 K takes P
18 Kt takes K B	18 Kt to K fourth
19 P to B fourth	19 Kt to K B sixth
20 Kt checks	20 K to B second
21 Kt to K Kt fifth +	21 Kt takes Kt
22 P takes Kt	22 R takes P
23 K to Q second	23 Q R to K sq

After a few more moves, White resigned.

* Q Kt to Q second would be better.

Solution to Problem XI.

WHITE.	BLACK
1 K to Q B seventh	1 K to Q R fourth
2 B to K B sixth	2 K to Q R third
3 B to Q eighth	3 K to Q R fourth.
4 K to Q Kt seventh, checkmating with Q B.	

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PICTORIAL TIMES."

Sir,—I beg leave to trouble you with the solution of your last Problem in the "Pictorial Times":—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 K to Q B seventh	1 K moves
2 Q B to K B sixth	2 K moves
3 Q B to Q eighth	3 K moves.
4 K to Kt seventh discovering checkmate.	

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Worthing, May 15. 1845. W. F. F.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES EVANS, of No. 351. Strand, at No. 5. New Street Square; and published by him at the Office of the Pictorial Times, No. 351. Strand, on Saturday, May 17. 1845.